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local

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Liberal Mass Meeting at Evanston.

The Old Republican Stronghold Alive to the Great Reform Movement.

Speeches by Hon. J. B. Grinnell and General I. N. Stiles.

Senator Carl Schurz at Indianapolis.

Why General Banks Cannot Leave the Republican Party and Follow Grant.

The Pinchback Nominations in Louisiana.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

ROUSING LIBERAL RALLY AT EVANSTON.

Evanston last evening turned out *en masse* to express its sympathy with the Liberal movement, and the result was an enthusiastic gathering such as the most enthusiastic Liberal could scarcely have expected. Vaas' band had been engaged, and played patriotic airs in front of Lyon's Hall for the purpose of lending *eclat* to an occasion which in itself needed nothing to make it a popular gathering. Outside the door of the hall an orderly crowd had gathered, which, when the speakers arrived, streamed into the hall, and quietly took their seats. The hall is a spacious one, and, for the size of the town, would have been more than adequate for an ordinary political gathering. But before the meeting was called to order it was found that there were either too few seats or too many hearers, and standing room was at a premium. But all was harmony, and, though the heat was perfectly suffocating, the audience bore the heat in their anxiety to exhibit their Liberal sympathies.

In behalf of the Liberal Republican Club, the meeting was called to order. The speaker said it had often been stated that the Republicans had no share in the Liberal movement. He did not wish to monopolize the meeting by the Republicans, but would nominate G. H. Kedzie for Chairman. [Cheers.]

Mr. Kedzie was elected Chairman.

SPEECH OF HON. J. B. GRINNELL.

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell was introduced, and was received amid loud applause. During the motion forward, and the economizing of space in the hall, Judge Scates move the appointment of a Committee of three on Permanent Organization.

The motion prevailed, and the following Committee was appointed: Judge Scates, Mr. Phelps, and Dr. Scott.

The applause was renewed as Mr. Grinnell rose to address the audience. He said he felt highly complimented at the introduction he had received, and if he had received no other advantage than coming to the beautiful town known throughout the country, but never till now appreciated by him. He had been an Abolitionist, had kept an underground station when there were any passengers, but now that occupation was gone. Being born among the green mountains, whose very hills would refuse to echo back the sigh of a slave, he loathed the institution known as slavery. There was no free school system. He fought for freedom and free schools, and succeeded. He was no soldier, but the people sent him to another field of action, to know slavery, and to know what was now the Administration. He knew something of politics and the Administration. He had no bitter words to utter against Grant and his Administration, but [illegible] truths to tell concerning the nation's weal and prosperity. We were on the eve of a political revolution. Where would the Republicans and Democrats be found? He need not ask where Liberal Republicans would be found—at the breach and on to victory. [Applause.] Twelve years had hitherto marked the age of a political party. Twelve years had the Democratic party been in power when Martin Van Buren was sung out and Harrison sung in. There was reason in that. So, after twelve years of service by the Republican party, it was time that their accounts should be examined, and that this party should have a rest,—to go down with the Great Captain to Long Branch, and drink sea-water. [Cheers.] The people wished it. [Cheers.] He had made a hundred speeches for Grant, had worked faithfully for the Republican party, he had no wounds to mourn, and no disappointments to embitter him. The people would inquire why they were not informed of the misdoings of the Administration. But should the Postmaster of this town say a word against Creswell, before morning he would be looking for a position. However good Mr. Grant's officers might be, they would tell no tales of their master. No dominant political or religious party ever reformed itself. Reform must be an external influence. It had been so in the Church, and even in monarchical governments. In that he found an apology for going outside the Grant party. For the past four years there had been no Republican party. It was Grantism, a military government. [Applause.] He was in the Senate Chamber when the Cabinet was announced, and then he heard on all hands the warning that those nominations had sealed the fate of the Administration. Had Fish redeemed it? Did his audience remember the Secretary of the Navy? What did Farragut say of him? He said, "Who is Borie." Borie had given Grant $5,000, and Grant knew him. Who was Secretary of War? Rawlins; but Rawlins was dying. And who succeeded Rawlins? Belknap, a gentleman and a soldier; but there were a dozen men in the room better fitted for Belknap's office. Then there was Governor Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior, who, being a high-toned gentleman, was there only a brief period. And Delano succeeded him; a man who was a Bourbon in the midst of the Cabinet.

Williams, of Iowa, was appointed Attorney General, who was a Democrat! Lastly, he would name the Postmaster, Creswell, who had one friend here. [Cheers and laughter.] There was nothing the matter with him except his character, his record, his—[laughter.] Was not Akerman a Rebel General? And Boutwell, elected Governor by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, never kept a bank account in his life, knew nothing of finance. And there was the Cabinet, with one Republican in it. Grant only cast one vote in his life, and that was for Buchanan. He was a soldier. His words were: "I am a Democrat, and if this war is waged to further the ends of the Abolitionists, I pledge myself as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot in with the people."

Whatever Grant was as a soldier, he was nothing as a statesman. His warmest supporters never claimed that. It was claimed that the country was in a prosperous condition. He would deny this in part. There were obligations of this country, amounting to $1,000,000,000, which hard times or revolution in Europe would call in, and the national credit would be ruined.

Was Boutwell a financier, locking up $110,000,000 in the Treasury? Was that statesmanship, locking up at 5 per cent what would produce 10 per cent in the country.

Reviewing the foreign policy of the Government, Mr. Grinnell said the Alabama claims were certainly to be paid. Certainly they were, all but 95 per cent. [Applause.] There were half a million Indians to look after. When, except in case of war, were there more white scalps raised in the same months? And now the Indian Bureau cost $7,000,000 when a few years ago it cost $4,000,000.

Mormonism flourished as it never flourished before, and the Secretary of the Interior was beseeching Joe Smith to raise no disturbance till after the elections.

Was this statesmanship? The Lost & Stocking business was another proof of statesmanship. A. T. Stewart was willing to give $100,000 to circulate documents exposing the Administration's follies. A. T. Stewart, the greatest merchant in New York, and the bankers, the business men, had such faith in the sagacity of Grant's Administration that they were working night and day for the election of that greatest of Americans, Horace Greeley. [Prolonged applause.] He had investigated the condition of fifteen Southern States, and seen them sucked by leeches and the life-blood drawn from their veins. Property had depreciated and State debts multiplied by the plundering knavery of carpet-baggers, and for this he held Grant absolutely responsible in several States. [Cheers.] And it might be inquired what was this to them? It was of vital interest to every man who called this his native land. Cotton was 25 cents a pound in place of 10, because capital was taxed and driven out. This was the result of the reconstruction of Mr. Grant's policy. And this was the result of Grant's nepotism—called a small crime; but look at the consequences. Grant had no claims on the country for his statesmanship. He had Ben Butler for him, who voted sixty times for Jeff Davis. Morton was a chief counsellor, who, in a cloak-room of the House of Representatives, said that if the country adopted "nigger" suffrage it would go to hell, and (with an awful oath) it ought to. And he was Grant's chief counsellor.

Grant had failed in home affairs, in foreign affairs, in civil service appointments, in the collection of revenues. What success had he? More than one-fifth of the revenue that ought to have been collected had failed to come in, on account of the dishonesty of the officials. And did the country want more of this? If they did elect Grant and all his relations with him. When Grant was struggling against Andrew Johnson, he was in favor of a single term. Now he wanted another out of curiosity, to see what the people thought of him and his dogs and his horses. [Cheers.] Grant was like that calf who was so stubborn that they had to pull off his ears to make him suck; but by Jove, they had to pull off his tail to make him leave go. [Prolonged cheering.] This was human, but it ought not to be done at the expense of the people. [Applause.]

When he opposed Grant's renomination he endeavored to get up a feeling that would induce Mr. Grant to see that if he tried renomination he would lose it, or split the party.

He would not have it forgotten that in voting for Grant they were voting for Wilson. He never would be elected, for he got into an organization which the speaker did not. He belonged to the organization which proscribed on account of birth, and had put himself beyond the pale of the votes of the naturalized Americans. He had thought "it too crying a shame for the militia to *disgrace their uniforms by placing them on the backs of Catholic Irishmen or infidel Dutchmen*."

It was too plain that 17,000,000 of rifles were sold to France to speed the bullets to the hearts of the Germans and Prussians, against whom they were contending. He read an extract from a letter written by a German, complaining of the treachery of the American people, in furnishing American rifles to the French Government. And no one was punished for the act of treachery, because a profit of a million dollars had been made on them.

The American people were now agitating the election of Horace Greeley, and would elect him. [Cheers.] He felt it in his heart and knew it, for it meant fraternity and the bonds of brotherhood which the rule of bayonets would never achieve.

Horace Greeley bailed Jeff. Davis. He said, "Gentlemen, take Jeff Davis out and try him, and if you don't try him, release him on bail according to the constitution, and if you don't go his bail I will," and he did it. [Cheers]. Since the Savior of men made a sacrifice for men there was no greater act of heroism on record than that. [Cheers.] And why had not Grant tried him? Because he did know he would be acquitted. And Greeley—he had no West Point education. But he owned a paper, with more than 240,000 subscribers. He had built up this glorious institution from the tiniest commencement. No one could find anything against Greeley. The Democrats were ready to accept him. They had been fighting for 30 years, but this was the year of [illegible] Democrats and Republicans. Let the dead past bury its dead. He would never use again the words "copperhead" or "rebel" until the flag was fired on. [Applause.] He had been calling upon them to come to their arms and accept their principles, and now they had come, and accepted their candidate and help bear him in their arms to the Presidential chair. [Applause.] God never made but one Horace Greeley. Let the Democrats come, and not only one fatted calf should be killed, but a fatted calf on a thousand hills. This was the year of political jubilee, and he wanted to welcome them back.

He encouraged his hearers to be of good cheer. It had begun in Cincinnati, grown in Fifth avenue, and culminated in the halls of Lord Baltimore. Grant had Toombs and Mosby, Ben. Butler, Brick Pomeroy, such men as that they welcome to them. At the allusions to Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull, Senator Sumner, General Farnsworth Fenton, and Carl Schurz, the speaker was interrupted successively with uproarious applause. The enumeration was long and brilliant, as it was among civilians was also interrupted with applause, which was redoubled as the military list of Greeley's supporters was announced.

The people were weary of nepotism, defalcation and maladministration. The only foe they had to meet was party intolerance. The liberalism of Greeley was spreading through the States. The speaker concluded with a prediction of Greeley's election amid a storm of cheers.

GREELEY CLUB FORMED.

The Committee on Organization reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That we organize a campaign club to be called the Greeley and Brown Club of Evanston, to consist of the following officers:

President—Dr. S. P. Hambrie.
Vice Presidents—W. S. Scott, Judge S. Douglass, and Lewis Leonhardt.
Secretary—Charles Gates.
Treasurer—J. C. Humphrey.
Executive Committee—W. B. Gates, J. Cuny, N. Islehart, A. M. Allen, E. S. Powers, P. S. Touhey, Dr. D. H. Wheeler, L. P. Hambrie, C. J. Gilbert, Michael Didier, S. D. Childs, O. B. Scrison, H. L. Phelps, L. Leonhardt, A. Arndt, M. C. Pierson, and J. H. Kedzie.

The report was adopted with three cheers.

The band then played, during which interlude the audience took a rest.

SPEECH OF GENERAL STILES.

General I. N. Stiles was loudly called for, and was introduced amid applause. He said he saw, at the outset, that the leaders of the Liberal movement were animated by pure and patriotic motives, and should be credited with them. The men who organized the Republican party were leaders in this one. They were not soreheads, not men who were made by parties, but rather men who made them. He had been reviled by the Grant papers, as had others; while the gentleman in charge of the leading Grant paper in Chicago was doing his share to put down the rebellion by discounting notes behind his bank counter. [Cheers.] Those men, such as he, though offering no opposition to men who served their country, yet, by the use of the word "copperhead" and the like, they were endeavoring to keep alive dead animosities. Two years of the best part of his life he had fought with enthusiasm to emancipate the black slaves of the South, and now he was fighting with equal enthusiasm to emancipate the white men of the North (applause). It was said the Republican party had put down the rebellion. As he understood it, it was the army of the country, backed up by the people at home, that put down the rebellion. [Cheers.] No one could claim that Grant was elected for any service he had rendered the Republican party. He had never cast a Republican ticket unless he voted for himself three years ago. His tastes and failings were those of Democrats fifteen or twenty years ago. It was conceded that General Grant was a great soldier, and, while he would say nothing of the reputation this hero-worshipping people had thought to give to Grant above his peers,—Thomas, Burnside, Hooker,—yet he would review Grant's career as a statesman. While General Grant had done a great deal to save his country, his country had already done a great deal to save General Grant. [Cheers.] He had gained a great reputation as a soldier, and as a soldier the people had voted for him three years ago. However anxious General Grant might be to administer the Government to the best interests of the people, he lacked the experience, and the earnest enthusiasm which was necessary. [Applause.] His administration had been a military one and a selfish one. It had been "on the make" for three years. It was what he had heard termed "a Gift Enterprise Administration." And this could not but be expected.

It was understood by the men who ran the politics of both parties, that the hero of the war would secure the safety of their party. When, therefore, Grant was approached and asked what office he would accept, he modestly suggested that he would like to be elected Mayor of Galena, for then he would have a sidewalk from his house to the Post Office. [Laughter and applause.] And, since his promotion to the Presidency, he had acted consistently with that principle—not the duties of his office, but his own selfish ends. [Cheers.] The soldier business—to use a homely figure—was run into the ground. He was getting fearful that the world would suppose that those who went into the army went with the hope of getting office on their return. If the country owed Grant two Presidential terms for his services, what did it owe to the hundreds of thousands who fought and died in the war? The country was tired of war. War was a relic of barbarism, and now the people wanted peace.

The speaker here epigramatically compared Grant and Greeley, the contrasts evoking laughter and applause.

The Grant papers had recently accused Gratz Brown of being drunk at New Haven. He thought the Grant men had better not spend too much time on this subject.

The lateness of the hour prevents any further report of the proceedings.

SENATOR SCHURZ AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—Senator Schurz was escorted to the city from Terre Haute, this morning, by a Committee of prominent German citizens, and during the day was called on by large numbers at the Bates House. To-night, a large procession, including many Germans and Liberal Republicans, with torches, music, and much enthusiasm, paraded the streets to the State House yard, where the Senator was to speak in German and English. An untimely shower interfered, and compelled an adjournment to the Academy of Music, where about 3,600 people (one-fourth of the crowd) listened to his remarks. Mr. Schurz spoke to the points embraced in his St. Louis speech, enlarging slightly upon the matters therein, which provoked such strong attacks upon him by the Administration press. He said nothing could move him from the support of Horace Greeley in opposition to the man whose statesmanship was as despicable as his military career was glorious. That the vindictive malice of Grant's partisan defenders was but another evidence of their utter selfishness and abandonment of honorable principles. [Applause.] Mr. Schurz claimed this was not a time for appeals to hate or prejudice. The best interest of the country demanded calm reflection and judgment, and the German citizens of American should consider these interest fairly and without reference to the howlings of the Radicals, who assume that the election of Greeley would be a National misfortune. Mr. Schurz then proceeded to speak of Mr. Greeley and the Cincinnati platform, his allusion to each being interrupted by frequent and prolonged outbursts of applause. The audience was heartily in sympathy with the speaker, and a leading German is authority for the statement that not one in thirty Germans here will support Grant. Mr. Schurz spoke till a late hour, and it is impossible to get a translation of his remarks to send in full. He was followed in English by Hon. Jno. C. Conners, of Texas.

General Harlan, of Kentucky, spoke, to-night, at the Republican Wigwam, to a small audience.

While Schurz's procession was passing down Washington street, it was attacked by a mob of negroes, armed with stones, clubs, &c., and, in the melee which ensued, several men were hurt. The negroes were undoubtedly incited to the attack, but the Radicals denounce the outrage.

Mr. Schurz remains here to-morrow, leaving for Evansville Thursday.

SENATOR SUMNER AND GENERAL BANKS—WHY THE LATTER GENTLEMAN PREFERS GREELEY TO GRANT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Senator Sumner arrived here, yesterday, from Washington, *en route* to Boston. He visited the Liberal headquarters early to-day, and had a conversation of an hour's length with Colonel Allen, and colored orators W. W. Saunders, Hatton, and Sorrell. Colonel Allen had written to the Senator on the 30th ult., inviting him and General Banks to come to this city and speak on the political issues at Cooper Institute, and requesting him to confer with General Banks and fix the date. Mr. Sumner stated that it was physically impossible for him to speak in this city, his health being anything but good. Colonel Allen asked Mr. Sumner if he would not visit Maine and make a speech there. Mr. Sumner replied that nothing would give him greater pleasure, but he thought his health would not allow. If strong enough, he might speak in Boston. In a conversation with the colored orators, Mr. Sumner expressed himself pained at the persistent misrepresentations by Fred. Douglass, and announced his intention of not noticing him further.

General Banks said to a reporter concerning his speech to be delivered here next week: "I am for Greeley and Brown, and intend to do all I honorably can to promote their election, but I do not propose to turn my contemplated speech into an electioneering discourse. Should it in any way prove beneficial to the cause, it will do so incidentally, not directly, and because the financial policy of the Administration is open, in my judgment, to attacks. What I shall advance, I shall prove with figures and facts. I am dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the Administration, particularly on the important subject of Cuba, and, therefore, will have something to say in my speeches against what has been done and left undone by President Grant. My position of Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations has afforded me many excellent opportunities for learning and studying the foreign policy of the Administration, and has given me the means, too, for seeing and ascertaining that it has often been faulty and wrong. I consider the prospects of Greeley and Brown in Massachusetts to be good and daily improving, and in the whole country magnificent. I have no doubt of their triumphant election by the people. I do not say this because the wish is father to the thought, but because my sources of information and a careful survey of the field so instruct me. I feel confident that Greeley and Brown will, next November, poll a vote in Massachusetts that will greatly astonish our opponents."

Governor English, of Connecticut, publishes the following rejoinder to the statement appearing in a Buffalo paper that he (English) said Gratz Brown was intoxicated when in New Haven:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Duty alike to Governor Brown and myself requires that I should contradict [illegible] Governor Brown while in this city. His time was for the most part occupied in attending college exercises. I went to the New Haven House for the purpose of hearing him speak in response to a serenade, where I met him in the parlor. He was being introduced to many of our distinguished citizens. At 9 o'clock he made the speech as published, and remained in conversation with both ladies and gentlemen until about 10 o'clock, when he retired to his room, since which time I have not seen or heard from him. During this whole period I was present, and introduced the singers to him, and his time was constantly employed in exchanging civilities usual and consequent upon such an occasion. Had he been intoxicated, as has been represented, hundreds of our best citizens had the best of opportunities to have discovered it, and it could never have been left to the clerk of the hotel to be the sole one to discover it. In all my intercourse with Governor Brown, I have never seen him intoxicated, nor have I seen him drink a drop of spirituous liquors—not so much as a glass of wine.

JAMES E. ENGLISH.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 10, 1872.

Senator Henry Wilson, since his return from Indiana, makes a rosy report of the political prospects in Indiana. He says Grant will get all the old free States, except, possibly, New York and New Hampshire.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 13.—The Grant Convention of the Third Congressional District nominated George Willard, editor of the Battle Creek *Journal*, for Congress on the first formal ballot. Considerable bitter feeling was developed, Willard being a Revenue Reformer, while the Administration party of the district is strongly protection.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Congressional Convention of Republicans for this (the Ninth) District, met here, to-day, and nominated Granville Barrier, of Canton, Ill., for Congress on the third ballot. Rufus W. Mills, of Knox, was nominated for Member of the Equalization Board. There was but little interest manifested by the people, and no personal feeling involved, except there was a greatly expressed desire to select some entirely new man, and that escape a reopening of the old issues of the famous Ingersol and anti-Ingersol fight of the old Fifth District in 1870. Barrier is a prominent lawyer of Fulton County, and will poll a heavy vote.

The Democrats and Liberals make their nominations on the 20th inst., at Galesburg.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Democratic and Liberal Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for this (Thirteenth) Congressional District, met in this city at 2 o'clock to-day, and, on the second ballot, nominated the Hon. Clifton D. Moore, Liberal Republican, of DeWitt County. M. A. Stephenson, of McLean, was also before the Convention, and on the first ballot the vote was a tie; but, on the second, Mr. Moore received the unanimous vote of the Convention. Mr. Moore is a Liberal Republican, and will be elected over General McNulta, Grantite candidate, by an overwhelming majority.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Harvey Meyers was, to-day nominated for Congress at the Republican Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District, held at Covington. Mr. Meyers is the law partner of Senator Stevenson. He will have two opponents, both Democrats, who will divide the vote against

soon as Lee surrendered his army, and Jeff Davis was captured, Greeley hurried to Richmond to bail the President of the Confederacy. The speech was a complete epitome of the history of the country since the war, and a refutation of the huge falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Administration and personal attacks upon President Grant. Morton's mind is like a printer's case full of all sorts of typical matter well distributed.

W. W. Herrod, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, and General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, will address a meeting of the citizens to-night. The Tanners' Club, numbering 126 young men, who will cast their first vote for President in November, the Black Boys in Blue, and the Grant and Wilson Clubs, with torches, will march through the streets. The underground swell has come out for Grant and Wilson on the top, and the Greeleyites under it. The political skies are bright, and Indiana is safe for the Republican State and National ticket.

A WORD FROM EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Emerson Etheridge has addressed a letter to the Memphis *Avalanche* declining to accept the position of candidate for Presidential Elector on the Liberal ticket, for which he was nominated last May. He, however, supports Greeley as the representative of the prevalent ideas and needs of the times, and not to restore any party to power. He advises the friends of Greeley to make no objection to the personnel of the Electoral ticket. We know, he adds, the reluctance with which many of his followers in Tennessee have agreed to obey the orders issued from Baltimore, and we should, therefore, pardon the harmless arrogance they display toward Mr. Greeley's early and steadfast friends. Let us believe these things are not designed to injure his prospects abroad. He does not believe they can do so to an extent sufficient to defeat his election. Mr. Greeley has got such a reputation as will fall an easy prey to unjust suspicion, and has too much popularity to be crushed by the silly garrulity of uninvited guests who declaim at Chappaqua; too much good sense to be grateful to gushing orators who ratify his nomination by eulogies upon Jefferson Davis, or tears for the lost cause.

THE TENNESSEE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 13.—It is understood that Edmund Baxter will yield to the call upon him and become a candidate for Governor against John C. Brown, Democratic nominee. Both served in the Rebel army, Brown as General and Baxter as Captain. Baxter, since the war, has been liberal in his views, and is a supporter of Greeley. He is brought into the field by the Liberals, who do not like the present posture of affairs, believing the Democrats are not disposed to deal fairly with them. Governor Brown is for Greeley, and favors maintaining the Democratic organization. He, also, has been liberal in his views. With Brown and Baxter as candidates, the canvass will be lively. Both are able men and adroit speakers.

Andrew Johnson speaks here next Saturday.

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL STATE CONVENTIONS OF NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—The New York Democratic State Central Committee met here, to-day, and resolved to hold the State Convention at Syracuse on the 4th of September next. The vacancies in the Committee from the First Judicial District were filled by the choice of John Kelly and James S. Thayer. General Cochrane and Alfred Wilkinson, Chairman and Secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee, were present, and concurred in the above-mentioned time and place for their State Convention.

A ROW IN LEAVENWORTH—THE CHAMPION POLITICAL FALSIFIER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 13.—At a Republican mass meeting in Newmarket Hall, last night, one of the speakers, Judge Adams, told the audience, which was largely composed of colored people, that the election of Greeley would again fasten the shackles of slavery upon the hands of the blacks, and in other ways appealed to the prejudices of his hearers, and excited much ill feeling, the result of which was a collision between the Republicans of the Newmarket meeting and the Greeley men, who were holding a meeting across the street. The windows of the Greeley Hall were shattered by bricks and stones, the men driven from the building, and quite a disturbance created, the prompt interference of police only preventing bloodshed. The colored men are not blamed for the disturbance, but the speaker who attempted to excite them. This act of violence is sharply censured.

ALL THE WAY FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13.—The *Gazette* of to-day says the following was received by a prominent Republican in this city, a few days ago:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Please send the inclosed circular to active Democrats in your district who do not support Greeley, and will co-operate in the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in each county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

The same paper states that Mr. Edmunds is Postmaster at Washington City, a member of

FOREIGN.

Celebration of the Silver Wedding of Prince Bismarck.

The ex-Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial on a Visit to Scotland.

Further Surmises in Regard to the Arbitration.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Prince Bismarck has just celebrated, at Varzin, his silver wedding. Only a small number of near relations and old friends were present on the occasion, but every minute brought some testimony of the interest with which the day was regarded, even beyond the bounds of Germany. One hundred and ninety-two telegrams, and a still greater number of written congratulations, were received. Amongst them were messages from the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and other members of the Imperial family, from the King of Bavaria, from statesmen, Generals, scholars, artists, corporations, and societies. Many gifts and poems were also received.

Great Britain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The visit of the ex-Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial to Scotland is attended with constant displays of sympathy from the large crowds that assemble wherever the presence of the party is known. On Aug 1, the Empress and son visited Abbotsford and Melrose Abbey. On the 2d they departed from Edinburgh amid the cheering of a dense gathering around the hotel. Their destination was the Western Highlands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A special London despatch says: The *Times* says, with respect to the reference in the Royal speech to the East Coast slave trade, that "it is a most significant part of the speech. We suppose it is not an error to connect this announcement with the recent discovery reported in the Livingstone despatches to the Foreign Office, brought by Stanley from the great traveller."

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The steamships New York, Leipsig, Republic, and Calabria have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Aug. 13.—The steamship City of Paris has arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The United States steamer Wabash has been aground twice within the past few days. She got ashore the first time near Osborne, and was hauled off by the Shenandoah and Wachusett. On neither occasion did the ship receive serious damage.

The Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A Geneva letter says that the American claim for damages by the privateer Alabama is for the sum of about $7,000,000. The English papers in the case, however, fixed the damages at $3,000,000, which, it is contended, is all that should be paid, if indeed any guilt is to be laid to England at all.

GENEVA, Aug. 13.—The Board of Arbitration has not yet settled in the main the question whether the British Government used due diligence to prevent the escape of the Rebel cruisers. The Court is engaged in examining, successively, the cases of these vessels, to ascertain how far the general charge of neglect on the part of Great Britain may hold good with regard to each. It is to assist in this investigation that Cohen has been summoned to Geneva, as his knowledge of the circumstances of each case is supposed to invest him with the authority of an expert. Lord Tenterden, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. Cushing return to Geneva to-night. The sitting to-morrow will probably be a protracted one, and proceedings of the greatest interest.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—At the dinner given to Stanley in Paris, he was accompanied by his native African boy, Kululu, a robust lad of 10. Correspondent Langdon, of the *News*, says the ebony child displayed a modest assurance, and really gentlemanly manners under these trying circumstances. When he went away, I saw a great many ladies in the court yard of the Hotel Chatham kissing him.

MOVILLE, France, Aug. 13.—The steamship Caledonia has arrived.

Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special despatch from Madrid to the *Times* says: "King Amadeus has not, as reported, signed the bill providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba. The Porto Rico document, which he signed, is simply a code of rules for providing for the enforcement of a law passed by the Cortes, in 1869, preparing for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies."

The West Indies.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Brigadier General Morales Rios goes to Santiago de Cuba, and General Riguele, Commander of the Department, takes the field, and assumes chief command of the Eastern and Central Departments. Communication by railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe is interrupted.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 5.—The Cabinet is still unchanged. Gomez Palacios is spoken of as Foreign Minister, and Romero and Rubio for the Treasury.

No regular nomination for President has yet been made.

The revolutionary chiefs are laying down their arms to accept amnesty. Negrete, Anavarlette, Jose Peatillo, Mariano, and Gonzales, have accepted pardon and arrived at the Capital.

It is the general belief that Lerdo Tejeda will be elected to the Presidency, with but slight opposition.

The country is becoming pacified, the roads are safe, and confidence is being restored. Martial law been revoked in the States of Puebla, Zacatecas, and Hildalgo, and the State Government restored to their full powers. Lerdo's course gives general satisfaction.

Leon Guzman is mentioned as Minister to Washington.

Efforts are making to organize Juarez's supporters at the last Presidential election into a political party entitled Radical Reformers. Ex-Governor Baez is mentioned as their candidate. The chances are not favorable for the organization of a powerful party.

A slight earthquake occurred at Colima on the 13th ult.

The wounded prisoners captured in the recent revolt of Queretarre have been condemned to death. The press petitions the Government for a commutation of their sentences.

The *Trait D' Union* calls the election of Lerdo a question of life or death to the Republic, and supports Lerdo.

All the formalities attending the concession granted for establishing a steamship line from Gulf ports to New Orleans have been completed, and a Commissioner has gone to New York to organize the service immediately.

OHIO.

Railway Accident—Two Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—A *Chronicle* special says: The latter part of a freight train on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad became detached from the engine this morning, while going down a long grade, near Wapakoneta, Ohio, and was not missed for several minutes. After reaching the bottom of the grade, and before the engineer could get out of the way, the detached cars ran into them, injuring Conductor Merry and a young man named Coffman so badly as to cause their death shortly afterward.

New Railroad Incorporated.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The certificate of incorporation of the Hamilton Branch of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad was filed with the County Recorder to-day. The road runs from Loveland, through Hamilton and Butler Counties, passing through the city of Hamilton, and connecting with the main road at Harrison. The capital stock is a million and a half.

Very Sad.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Since the death of Edward Steithayr by drowning, on Saturday, his wife has been prostrated with grief and almost crazy. Yesterday, she, by mistake, gave a large dose of the wrong medicine to her little child, which killed it in two hours.

UTAH.

Troublesome Indians—New Railroad to Be Built—The Crops—Mining Items.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 13.—A despatch from Fairview, San Pete County, says the Indians broke upon the herders, shooting two men and wounding others, using arrows. The settlers turned out and had a fight with the Indians, who

MARRIED.

JANES—BARBER—On Thursday, Aug. 8, at the residence of Mr. M. A. Bartlett, 475 West Randolph st., Rev. Wm. H. Beecher officiating, Mr. Adam Janes and Miss Malinda M. Barber, both of this city.

McMILLAN—CURRER—On Aug. 12, by Rev. James Harrison, Mr. William McMillan and Miss Isabella Currer, both of Chicago.

DIED.

GRAY—At his residence, 530 Prairie avenue, yesterday morning, after a few hours' illness of rheumatism of the heart, Mr. Frederick Gray, of England; much regretted by a large circle of friends.

Funeral at his late residence at 2 p. m., to-day, thence to Oakland. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HIRST—On Aug 12, Louisa Wilson Hirst, eldest daughter of James and Ann Jane Hirst, aged 14 years and 6 months.

Funeral at 1 o'clock from her late residence, 287 South Park avenue.

SMITH—On Tuesday morning, 13th inst., Perry Addison, youngest child of P. A. and Ardelia C. Smith, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 15 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Wednesday, 14th inst, from residence, 474 West Taylor street, to Graceland, by carriage.

BALLANCE—At his home at Peoria, Ill., Aug. 10, Hon. Charles Ballance, father of Mrs. D. N. Bash, of this city, aged 71 years and 9 months.

LAMB—In this city, last evening, at 193 West Jackson-st., Mrs. Emmeline Lamb, wife of F. M. Lamb. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORREST—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Forrest, relict of the late Henry L. Forrest, will take place from the residence of Philip Ryder Forrest, No. 530 Prairie avenue, at 2 p. m., to-day.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, A. F. and A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, for work and important business. All members requested to attend. Also visiting brethren invited. By order of W. M. F. J. WILDE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., holds a regular communication this evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, JULY 30, 1872.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

ENVELOPES,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE!
The whole or half interest in a most prosperous Chicago
PERIODICAL.
Address MONTHLY, care carrier 56.

REAL ESTATE.

Dwelling on Monthly Payments

I have a neat and tasty dwelling having nine good rooms, and numerous closets, for sale at a reasonable price, and on easy terms. The house is nearly new, in excellent order, in a choice neighborhood, only one block from street cars, near Thirty-second-st., and furnished with gas, lake and cistern water; lot 25x110 feet to alley, with stable. Title perfect. Inquire of the owner, at No. 446 State-st.; or 1281 Indiana av. JOHN COVERT.

SEAMLESS BAGS.

COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS.
Stark A,
Ludlow AA,
Lewiston A,
American A.
All the leading brands, at the lowest market price.
J. & H. CHAPMAN,
139 South Water-st.

STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.
HADLEY BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,
136 State-st., Chicago.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15, 1872.
A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.
JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
75 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Fine Furnished Office and Desk Room, cheap. Apply to G. M. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
324 W. Madison-st.,
Are now closing out seasonable goods without regard to cost, to make room for new stock.
Our WORK ROOMS are open, and Suits and Dresses can be made at short notice.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
THE OFFICE OF THE
WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
FIRE INS. CO.
OF NEW YORK,
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 150 LaSalle-st.
DAN. M. BOWMAR,
AGENT.

REMOVAL.
MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP,
Jobbers of Hardware and Cutlery,
No. 19 LAKE-ST.,
Take pleasure in announcing to their customers and friends, that they have removed to the new commodious building
NO. 19 LAKE-ST.,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers and many new ones.

ORATORIO.

THIS
Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock,
at the Chicago University,
THE ORATORIO OF
ELI,
BY THE GRAND CHORUS OF THE
National Normal Musical Institute,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Carl Zerrahn,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT SOLO TALENT.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00.
For sale at Geo. F. Root & Sons, 750 Wabash av.; T. N. Jamieson's, 612 Cottage Grove-av., and at the door.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY
MANUFACTURING
AND
SUPPLY CO.,
Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.,
Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:
2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

BANKRUPT CROCKERY SALE.

A BARGAIN.
BANKRUPT SALE
OF A COMPLETE
Wholesale and Retail Stock of Crockery, China, Cutlery and Glassware.
I will receive bids for the entire stock of Crockery, China, Glassware, and Cutlery now in store at Nos. 70 and 72 West Washington-st. The bids to be open, for cash, and to be received until Thursday, 12 o'clock, m., reserving the right to reject one or all bids. J. W. BROOKS, Jr., Provisional Assignee of Beard, Savage & Beard, Bankrupts.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.
The Olive Street Hotel,
Formerly Known as the Monroe House,
Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is 43x84 feet, and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address
MURDOCH & DICKSON,
or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,
ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors,
State-st., corner Eldridge-court,
CHICAGO, ILL.
A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $3 per day.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,
COFFEES AND SPICES,
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CALL FOR NEW PRICES.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
OPERATING THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

THE CAMPAIGN.

GREELEY DEMONSTRATION AT MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—REFUTAL OF A GRANTITE FALSEHOOD.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Greeley and Brown pole, with a large Greeley hat thereon, was raised here this evening. Everything being in readiness, the pole was hoisted at 6:30, amid the applause of the multitude, the firing of cannon, and the strains of music by Kimball's band. Great credit is due to the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Clinjack and Kimball, who worked like Trojans to get everything in good order, so as to have the raising pass off without any mishaps. The Stars and Stripes, with a Greeley and Brown streamer, were then run up, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and cheer after cheer greeted the emblem of Freedom as the wind unfolded the bunting and the glorious old flag spread out to the breeze.

A delegation of over 150 from Laporte arrived on a special train at 5:30 p. m. They were met at the depot by the Greeley and Brown Club. As the train came in, the cannon greeted them with a hoarse roar, the band struck up, and everybody seemed enthused by the spirit of the hour. After the pole had been secured in its position, Judge Farran, Democrat, of Laporte, addressed the people upon the political issues of the day. The nepotism of the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair was handled without gloves. The filching from the Public Treasury, the thousand and one vulnerable points of the Administration, were thoroughly reviewed and shown up. The Judge's remarks elicited round after round of applause. On the conclusion of his speech, Morgan H. Weir, Esq., of Laporte, Liberal Republican (one of the leaders of the late Republican party in this county, a splendid organizer and worker, and a man who can hold a crowd better than the majority of public speakers), took the stand, and, after calling for three cheers for Greeley and Brown, and Hendricks and Craven,—which were given with a will,—launched out, and made one of the best speeches, for a short one, that I have heard in this campaign. His points were well made, and thunders of applause greeted his sallies. On the conclusion of his remarks, Messrs. Gustav Neimer; Simon Wile; H. R. Walker, Mayor of this city; and Porter Taylor (son of B. F. Taylor, the poet, and late correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, addressed the people, who seemed to be wild with enthusiasm for the whole ticket, County, State, and National.

Michigan City has the honor of erecting the first Greeley and Brown pole in this county, and it is proper that she should have the honor, because she is in the banner township of Laporte County, and will roll up a majority for the Liberal ticket so large that the Grantites' teeth will chatter and their knees will tremble at the "wrath to come." When honest old Horace takes his seat in the White House, he will go for the military gentlemen, the Leets and Stockings, the Tom Murphys, and men of that ilk, and such a scattering as there will be amongst these vampires, who are sucking the life-blood of the nation! Old Horace won't leave as much as a grease-spot of them.

The Grant organ in this place is in the habit of giving place in its columns to cock-and-bull stories in regard to the Liberal candidates. One of the most reprehensible ones was in regard to Dr. J. A. Hendricks, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District of Indiana, in that he had publicly stated, whilst here, that he was in favor of paying the Rebel debt and pensioning the Rebel soldiers. Mr. T. W. Francis, this evening, publicly denies that the Doctor had said anything of the kind, and as he was in conversation with him at the time that the eavesdroppers pretended to have heard the Doctor make the statement, which all loyal Grantites pretend to believe, and as Mr. F. is a Grant man and intends to swallow the Grant ticket "hoofs, horns, and tail," I think this testimony of his effectually squelches this base fabrication; but, as the loyal Grantites are driven to desperation, they, in their insane fury, must, perforce, lie most egregiously. LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night we held a very large Greeley and Brown meeting, about 500 being present. Out of that number 400 joined the Club. This town is all Greeley. There is hardly a Grant man left. J. J. R.

POLITICS AT RANTOUL, ILL.

RANTOUL, Ill., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The prominent party here are the supporters of Greeley and Brown; that is to say, our most influential and respected citizens,—thinkers whose belief in the wisdom and success of the Cincinnati platform nothing can shake. The Grantites of this town have had their first meeting, and organized their Grant and Wilson Club. So have the "straight" or "Brick Pomeroy" Democrats; but already one of the leading members of the latter, a noted Southern politician, has left their ranks and joined those of the Greeley party. It is expected that others will follow. ICH DIEN.

SENATOR HOWE AT LAKE MILLS, WIS.

LAKE MILLS, Wis., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The whitewasher, the Hon. T. O. Howe, has been here, and whitewashed General Grant and his Administration, and grossly insulted the whole community by his misstatements, implying that we were either ignorant of the facts, or such facts that he could easily palm off his fabrications upon us. He said that Horace Greeley was in favor of dissolving the Union during the war; which he knew was a lie. He said Greeley went to Canada to patch up a dishonorable peace with the rebels; which he knew was a lie. He said the United States had a right to buy and sell anything they pleased; when and where they pleased, which he knew was a lie.

He said he would not believe Carl Schurz and Charles Sumner though they swore on a stack of Bibles as high as his head, if their statements were denied by General Grant. He likened Grant to Napoleon. His all-convincing argument why Horace Greeley should not be President was, that nobody thought of nominating him four years ago. On that principle we should never nominate a President unless he was spoken of four years previous. He whitewashed Tom Murphy, and Leet & Stocking, so that he fairly made them shine. He said there was nothing in the police records that would prove Horace Greeley dishonest. He said Grant was as honest a man as God ever made, and He made all the men that ever were made, except the Liberal Republicans. He said the Liberal Republicans (Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley, &c.) were the last curl in the tail of the great Republican party; and spent an hour in such low blackguardism of the Liberal Republicans and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

We Liberals would like him to come here and make a speech every week, if that is to be their character. JNO. T. PERKINS.

GENERAL M'NULTA AT MASON CITY, ILL., AT GATHERING OF GULLIBLE GRANTITES.

MASON CITY, Ill., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I chanced to reach this busy, bustling, enterprising little city in time to attend the Grant meeting, held at the Opera House, last Saturday night. The posters announcing the meeting were exceedingly gushing effusions. The motto borne by the American eagle was not "*E pluribus unum*," but "The colored troops fought nobly." It is a rich thing throughout, and I mean to preserve a copy of it as a "momentum." Women and children composed almost half the audience. The number of voters present, including some scores of Greeley men, certainly did not exceed 300. General McNulta, the Grant candidate for Congress in this District, made a two-hours' speech, abounding in twaddle, glittering generalities, and glaring misstatements. He succeeded, however, in arousing considerable enthusiasm among the gullible Grantites. I propose to enumerate a few specimen points (?) that were lustily applauded. In explaining the origin of the opposition of Cox, Schurz, Trumbull, and Sumner, he said: These men endeavored to dictate to Mr. Grant (whom they thought to be no statesman) his domestic and foreign policies; but they discovered that they were dealing with a man who not only had more statesmanship than either of them, but *but more than all together*." [Terrific applause.]

In reply to the charges of corruption against Grant's Administration, he declared: "It can be proven by official reports that, during Grant's Administration, there have been less corruption, fewer defalcations, less loss of public money, than during any other Administration since Jackson's." [Wildest demonstrations of joy. Many of the Grant men stood on their heads, which, owing to the peculiar shapes of those members, they did very easily.]

In explanation of Grant's outrageous course in regard to San Domingo, he said: "General Grant simply said to Congress, 'I think we ought to have San Domingo; it will be of great use to us in a foreign war; but, if you don't want her, *just let her flip*,—I don't care anything about her.'" [Thundering applause.] Such was McNulta's account of the most dangerous thing ever attempted by an American President.

That such statements are greeted with heavy applause, is convincing evidence that Grant leaders rely mainly on the lamentable gullibility of their followers for success. E. R.

MATT CARPENTER AT LACROSSE, WIS.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Thinking that it might be interesting to your readers to know what Matt Carpenter is doing and saying in Wisconsin, I send you a short report of his speech in LaCrosse, on Wednesday evening last. He began by saying that the present campaign was carried on by lying; his speech established the fact as to the Grant party. The principal part of his speech was devoted to Greeley's remarks on Secession in 1860. He blotted out entirely Greeley's great and noble services during the last twelve years; gave him no credit for sincerity in battling for the cause of freedom and justice; but made the every-day assertion of the Grant orators, that he (Greeley) is a Secessionist, and in favor of paying the rebel soldiers pensions. If the same test of loyalty were applied to Matt Carpenter that he applied to Greeley, where would he (Carpenter) stand? A reference to Carpenter's Democratic speeches is all the answer that is necessary. In fact, all through the war, he declared, time and time again, that he was a Democrat, and should always remain one. Mr. Carpenter gave a new version of Brother-in-Law Casey's case—one that I never had seen, viz.: That President Grant had heard, before he came into office, a great complaint about the management of the New Orleans Custom House, and he was determined to appoint a man in whom he had implicit confidence, and against all the recommendations of politicians, appointed Brother-in-Law Casey, who had collected much more revenue than his predecessor, and that was the reason he was retained in office. He stated that Grant had appointed only three relatives to office,—Cramer, Casey, and the Marshal of the District of Columbia. This is a false statement, which you have often refuted in the columns of your paper. The remainder of his speech was devoted to the French arms sale and San Domingo, of which the people know the facts, and nothing satisfactory can be brought forward to refute them by Administration orators.

The statement of the *Republican and Leader*, of this place, that 3,000 people were in attendance to hear Carpenter, is a fair sample of its regard for truth. At no time were there over 600 people in attendance, and this is admitted by their own men, and is a fact which every one here knows. E.

A GRANT FIZZLE AT SOMONAUK, ILL.

SOMONAUK, DeKalb County, Ill., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The greatest fizzle of the campaign occurred here to-day. The thing was liberally advertised, and every effort made to draw a crowd; and at 12 o'clock it would be difficult to tell whether there were to be any "doings" at all or not. The Grantites did manage, however, to muster about 150 men, women, and children, and, even in this small crowd, there was a considerable proportion of Liberals. After waiting till 3 p. m. (an hour after the speaking was to have commenced) for the crowd that didn't come, Judge Parks, of Aurora, mounted the stand, and commenced to rehash the valorous deeds of Grant, interspersed with vulgar jokes and low flings at Greeley. In vain he sawed the air, and reiterated "he would be cussed if he would vote for Greeley;" he couldn't coax out a cheer in this "neck of woods." I would suggest that, if Grant's Ring send men into this section of country, they send men of some political influence. Parks has been on all sides of all questions for the past sixteen years, vibrating from one party to the other, according as he wanted to secure this or that position. Last winter he deserted the sinking Democratic ship, and boarded what he thought to be the staunch old Republican vessel. He now knows that he is on the wrong side, but dare not make two political somersaults in one year.

DeKalb County is all right. If the Grant party wish to make the thing doubly sure for H. G., all that is necessary is to send a few such politicians as Judge Parks through the county, and multiply the Somonauk fiasco. LIBERAL.

GREELEY MEETING AT SHEFFIELD, ILL.—A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT BY GRANTITES TO STIFLE FREE SPEECH.

SHEFFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Greeley and Brown Club of this town held its first meeting on Thursday evening, Aug. 8. The Grantites all along had claimed that there were but two or three Greeley men in the town; but, when the meeting assembled, to their intense anger, astonishment, and disgust, our club figured up 80 members—this, too, without any special effort. Independence Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. A goodly number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. Spirited Greeley songs were sung by the Glee Club. Able, eloquent, and effective speeches were delivered by W. T. Allen, of Geneseo, a life-long Abolitionist; by Michael Gannon, a young and rising lawyer, of Davenport, Iowa; and by Charles Dunham, Esq., of Geneseo.

A number of our political opponents, devoid of decency and courtesy, headed by one of Grant's hirelings (one of that band of 60,000), purchased powder, and hired small boys to fire off cannon and guns in the immediate vicinity of the hall, and, by frequent interruptions, attempted to silence and break up the meeting. The greatest noise and confusion occurred while Mr. Dunham was speaking; but Mr. D. was not to be intimidated or put down. Amidst all the excitement and angry threats, he remained calm and collected. He fearlessly denounced the dastardly attempt to stifle free speech, in fitting terms of eloquent and fiery indignation; he held up to public scorn those men who, shirking responsibility themselves, basely and cowardly instigated little boys to commit indecent and unlawful acts. The scene was a stormy one. A friend of the lamented Lovejoy,—and there were many of them present,—said it reminded him of old times, when a rotten egg and a volley of oaths were the answers to a clinching argument. After the meeting was over, our Postmaster was seen in the midst of a group of small boys, interesting himself in the science of gunnery. The field-piece was moved from place to place, and those who differed from that worthy gentleman politically were warmly saluted. It was reported that there was a riot here. There *was* a great disturbance, kept up to a late hour in the night. Our friends on the other side seemed afflicted with political hydrophobia, and made night hideous with their foamings and their howlings. These gentlemen still foam at the mouth and bitterly denounce as Copperheads and Traitors those who declare their intention to vote for Honest Horace Greeley. But we still are marching on. Already we outnumber our political opponents, as we are daily receiving new converts to our ranks. Old Bureau can be safely relied upon to give a majority in favor of Universal Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, Constitutional Government, and reconcilliation. LIBERAL.

HENRY WILSON AT WARSAW, IND.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grant wing of the Republican party at this place are striving hard to stop the tide of popular feeling in favor of Honest Horace Greeley, and spare no effort and means to procure the most able and eloquent of their public speakers. The man who will soon be known as the ex-candidate for the Vice Presidency of these United States, spoke to a large audience, in the Wigwam, to-night, and he told the people that he had introduced more bills in Congress, made more speeches, and looked in the faces of more people, than any other man in the United States. The people found out from his speech that he was from New England, was running for office, with General Grant, and wanted to be elected. He said that, if any Republican voted for Horace Greeley, it would be the most "foolishest" thing he had ever done. He told the people that this was the last speech he would make in this State; he was going home. He explained to the people that the new movement was for the purpose of beating General Grant himself, and "Our dear old War-Governor;" and nobody present could dispute the Honorable Senator. He failed to touch any of the issues of the day, and made the people understand but one thing: that he was going home; and even the Regulars said Amen. He could not create any enthusiasm or make anybody feel happy. The Liberals are at work in earnest in these parts, and nothing can stop the rolling tide that will come in November, and send the Gift-Taker into the vats of his old tanyard. REPUBLICAN.

THE ROBERTSON SCANDAL.

Card from E. L. Baker, of Springfield, Ill.

From the Springfield Journal, Aug. 12.

TO MY FRIENDS.

Upon my return to Springfield a few days ago, I was met with the painful rumor that it was my wife who was the companion of the Rev. G. H. Robertson in his recent disgraceful conduct upon the cars between Chicago and Louisville; and, as substantiating the report, a paragraph from the Louisville *Ledger* was shown me, which stated that "her name is signed to several telegrams sent to the reverend since he left Louisville."

The revolting idea of having the name of my wife thus mentioned in connection with that terrible affair shocked and grieved me beyond expression; but I instinctively knew at once that there could be no just foundation for it. Whatever the circumstances might indicate, my thorough acquaintance with the purity and dignity of her character during the sixteen years of our married life, utterly forbade that I should for a moment give credence to the scandal; and I determined, without hesitation, to treat it with the silent contempt which I felt so false a charge deserved. But since then, kind and sympathising friends, for whose judgment I have great respect, have suggested that perhaps the community would expect some explanations from me, and I would therefore state—

First. That the telegraph office at Chicago shows that at no time, either before or since the affair, have any despatches or any despatch been sent by my wife to Mr. Robertson, or been received by her from him; and hence that the statement from which originated the scandal in the Louisville *Ledger* is without one particle of truth, or any foundation in fact. This, of itself, would be sufficient to relieve her of all suspicion, but I would also state:

Second. That the truth of the story, so far as she is concerned, is impossible from the further fact that she was not in Chicago at the time Mr. Robertson left that city for Louisville. I know that, in company with several friends, she started from Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 17th of July, on the Milwaukee steamer. She made the trip of the boat to Sheboygan and Two Rivers, and returned to Chicago on Friday morning, the 19th, and is known to have been in that city during that day, this also rendering it impossible that she could have been in Louisville at the same time.

Having nothing to conceal, I would further state that up to the time of his late disgraceful conduct, Mr. Robertson was very highly esteemed both by myself and wife, as a consistent minister and a Christian gentleman, and since he left Springfield for Louisville, about a year ago, we have both been in the habit occasionally of sending him papers and magazines. In the same way, we have also remembered the Rev. G. W. F. Birch, her former pastor, since he left Springfield and took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Kentucky. I would add that, a few weeks ago, we noticed by the papers that Mr. Robertson was to have a summer vacation; that, after my wife's return from the lake trip, having in her possession several English periodicals which she desired to mail to him, but not knowing his whereabouts, and being at that time utterly ignorant of the shocking story in the newspapers concerning him, she innocently sent a telegram to the Postmaster at Louisville, asking for Mr. Robertson's present Post Office address. That telegram, of course, reached Louisville in the midst of the excitement there, and it is inferred that the Postmaster, assuming that it gave the clue to Mr. Robertson's companion, instead of replying to it, turned it over to the public. That, I am convinced, is the foundation, and the only foundation, for the cruel association of the name of my wife with the scandalous affair.

For more than two years, as her friends in this city know, my wife has been suffering from a painful and distressing uterine disease which has unfitted her not only for society, but for any physical exertion, and most of the time confined her as an invalid at home. For the last year she has been under the medical treatment of Dr. Byford, of Chicago, and this was the object of her visit to that city at the time the dreadful story was thus falsely published against her.

May God pity her in the anguish which overwhelms her from so unjust an accusation. But He is good and just, and I am sure He will not allow innocence long to suffer. More than ever, as I now see her crushed by the blow, is she dear and precious to me, and she shall not need for all the comfort and tender sympathy which I can give her.

E. L. BAKER.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 10, 1872.

Thank God.

At the close of the Revolution, George III. desired his Chaplain to return thanks to God.

The Chaplain replied, "Sire, do you wish me to thank God that you lost so many troops?"

"No!"

"Do you wish to thank God because you have lost so many millions sterling?"

"No!"

"Do you want to thank God because you have lost thirteen of your best colonies?"

"No!"

"Then what do you want thank God for?"

"I want to thank God *because it is no worse*."

So it is with the Radicals. They fire salutes over North Carolina, and thank God that it is no worse.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The present general inactivity in the market affords little opportunity for comment on any particular branch of the trade. Business has been very quiet for some time past, but such a state of things has been accepted, as a matter of course, and has occasioned no uneasiness on the part of jobbers. There will, however, probably soon be a change for the better, as numerous buyers are already making their appearance, and are canvassing the market with reference to laying in their fall and winter supplies. The general tone of the market remains without pronounced change. The lack of buoyancy noticeable for some time past, is due more to the absence of activity in the demand than to any want of confidence in the future of the market, and, with the revival of trade, it seems reasonable to anticipate a general hardening of prices for standard cotton and woollen textiles. Stocks, although not as large as they will be a little later in the season, are ample to meet the present requirements of the trade, and, in point of assortment and general attractiveness, are complete in every department. With the exception of a ½c decline in Dwight and Newmarket fine browns, and in two or three branches of prints, quotations are substantially the same as furnished a week ago, as follows:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14½c	Great Falls E, 4-4	14½
Atlantic H, 4-4	14	Cabot A, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14½	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	New Hartford A, 4-4	11½
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	11
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Arlington B	11
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	12	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	14 c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	14
Laconia	14	Indian Orchard	13
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slaters Paper	11½c
Washington	9	Manville Paper	11½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Androscoggin, L	15½c
Lyman, do	22½	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	16½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	16½
Pride of the West	21	Western Product	14½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	14½
Hill	16	Green, G	14
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	38 c	Methuen, AA	30 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	27
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	22½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York, blue	24 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	13½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½
Amoskeag, 6-3	18	Whittenton, C	16½
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	30 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, G G G	36½	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Rockford, R'per C'y	35		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 20, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	15 128	2,220
Shingles, m	747	1,101
Lath, pieces, m	1,188	194

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,911	1,488
Shingles, m	3,490	1,491
Lath, pieces, m	830	177

CARGOES—The demand for lumber, shingles, and lath, last week was large, but for joist and scantling, dealers were granting slight concessions. The receipts of choice grades were small, but a very firm feeling prevailed. To-day business was active and quotations were generally well sustained, leaving unsold at the close only one cargo.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3 25
Ludington, ₱ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2 75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2 25
White Lake, ₱ m	2 50
Grand River, ₱ m	2 25
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.25@3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	3 25@3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3.50@3 75
Oconto	4.00@4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15 50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@13 00
Joist and scantling	12.00@12 25
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	2.50@ 2 75
Pickets	10.50@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo scow Dan Hayes, from Manistee, 165 m ft mixed, at $15.00 for 3-inch 20 ft, and $12.25 for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Australia, from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling, at $12 12½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from Ludington, 80 m ft joist and scantling, at $12 00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Iver Lawson, from Muskegon, 178 m ft strips and boards at $20.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 180 m ft selects at $26 00; deck load joist, scantling, and some 3-inch at $13 00. Balance hold full, joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr C. J. Roeder, from Muskegon, 127 m ft strips and boards (circular), at $19.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

Cargo schr M. Dall, from Muskegon, 164 m ft common mixed lumber, at $16 50 for inch and $13 00 for joist and timbers. Pickets at $10.00, and lath at $2.75. Sold by G. Truesdell.

The following sales were made by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 110 m joist and scantling at $12 00.

Schr Gale, from Menominee, 175 m, mostly 2-inch, at $12.00 for 2-inch, and $12 50 for inch.

Schr Colonel Heg, from Muskegon, [illegible] m common boards and strips at $12.50.

Schr Ferguson, from Oconto, 190 m mill-run at $13 00. Lath at [illegible]

Schr Barbarian, from Oconto 225 m boards and strips at $19 00.

Schr Buena Vista, from Manistee, 150 m joist and scantling at $13.[illegible]; 40 m timber at $17.00 [illegible]

Schr Peoria, from White Lake, 60 m mill-run at $[illegible] for strips and $[illegible] for boards.

Schr Newhall, from Red River, 100 m boards [illegible] at $12 50.

Brig Express, from Manistique, 200 m joist and scantling at $12 00.

Cargo scow Evergreen, from Muskegon, 60,[illegible] ft boards and strips at $17 00, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Wm. Burns, from Grand Haven, 22,[illegible] ft strips, 20,716 ft boards, 129 ft short lumber at $16 00, 20,200 pcs lath, at $2.75, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 178,610 ft mill-run lumber at $19.25, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

During the past week, trade was active, and for common and medium descriptions prices were higher. Other grades were steady. We quote as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	20 00@21 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27 00@28 00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35 00@38 00
A stock boards	32 00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14 00@15 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15 00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@15 00
Dry do	15 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15 00@20 00
Pickets, square	15 00@18 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15 00@20.00
Lath	2 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	35 00@50 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Under an improved inquiry, prices were a shade higher on A grades, with sales to-day at a range of $2 87½@3.25 per 1,000. We quote:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 80 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—*Five* shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 13.

Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber.

Schr Imperial, Escanaba.

Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 1,000 m shingles.

Schr Crusader, Grand Haven, 35 m shingles.

Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr Express, Manistique, 200 m lumber, 6 m lath.

Schr Heg, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.

Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

Schr New Hampshire, Ludington, 90 m lumber.

Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Donaldson, Cleveland, 510 tons coal.

Schr Jasper, Menominee, 140 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Scow Ahnapee, Sand Bay Pier, 75 cords wood.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 12 bxs fish and sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 71 bxs fish, 110 pkgs butter, and sundries.

Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, 700 m shingles, 100 tons iron, and sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 605 bars railroad iron, 1,167 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Hilton, Ludwig Pier, 75 m lumber, 45 cords wood.

Prop Monitor, South Haven, 75 m lumber.

Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr Celia, Menominee, 200 m lumber.

Schr Guide, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr C. North, Green Bay, 1,000,108 shingles.

Schr Buena Vista, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr Trader, Kenosha, 15 yds gravel.

Schr Perry Hannahs, Oconto, 192 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Oconto, 228 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.

Schr K. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 110 m lumber.

Schr Sea Bird, Mathews' Pier, 145 telegraph poles.

Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 148 tons pig iron, and sundries.

Prop Shickluna, Kingston, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.

Prop Arizona, Erie, 1,418 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Barge Powhattan, Pensaukee, 160 m lumber.

Schr Racine, Masonville, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 122 m lumber.

Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 100 m lumber.

Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 30 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 120 cords wood.

Schr St. Paul, Oconto, 170 m lumber, 5 m lath.

Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 50 m lumber.

Bark Great West, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Brig Pilgrim, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 35 m lath.

Schr Tricolor, Holland, 33 m staves.

Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 6 m lumber, 34 cords wood.

Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Autaunto, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.

Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 135 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr L. Ludington, Fish Creek, 2,000 telegraph poles, 1,500 cedar posts.

Schr City of the [illegible], [illegible], 700 tons coal.

Schr Argo, Jacksonport, 153 m lumber, 20,000 lath.

Schr Mary, Green Bay, 70 m staves.

Schr S. G. Andrews, Menominee, 180 m lumber.

Schr Emma of the River, Muskegon, 1 ton iron.

Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.

Scow Contest, Windmill Pier, 50 m lumber, 1,450 railroad ties.

Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 cds wood.

Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 2,200 telegraph poles, 500 railroad ties, 10 pkgs fish.

Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

Prop Norman, Marquette, 58 tons pig iron, 326 tons iron ore, 21 hides, and sundries.

Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

CLEARED.......Aug. 13.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 26,000 bu oats.

Prop Annie Young, Erie, 42,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 50 tcs lard, 500 brls flour.

Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 160 brls flour.

Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 1,200 bu corn, 9,000 bu oats, 20 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats.

Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 12,500 bu corn, 155 pkgs lard, and sundries.

Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, sundries.

Schr G. J. Whitney, Port Colborne, 26,880 bu corn.

Brig Mechanic, Collingwood, 14,855 bu wheat.

Schr Kate Gillett, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.

Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 500 bu oats, 300 bu corn.

Schr Kate Hutchinson, Collingwood, 14,813 bu corn.

Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 22 bu corn and sundries.

Schr Racine, Masonville, 12 bars railroad iron, 10 brls flour, 1 firkin butter, and sundries.

Bark Sunnyside, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Following were the reported engagements: To Buffalo—Props Alaska, Arizona, Merchant, Badger State, schrs Stafford, T. Perry, Lafrinier, Skylark, A. Mosher, Delaware, Montana, Oneonta, C. C. Trowbridge, and Francis Palms, props Montana, and Plymouth, corn at 7½c; schrs C. J. Wells, J. G. Masten, M. E. Parew and Lucinda Van Valkenburg, corn on p. t. To Collingwood—Schr Presto, corn at 6½c. To Goderich—Schrs J. Weber, G. Knapp, J. A. Holmes, corn at 6½c. To Kingston—Schr C. Youil, and one not named, corn at 14c. To Montreal—Prop. Shickluna, wheat on p. t.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—Charters: Scow Nellie, tanbark, Port Sanilac to Toledo, at $2.25 per cord on rail; scow Asa Child, lumber, Pigeon River to Cleveland, at $3.50 per m foot on rail; scow Uncle Sam, hardwood lumber, Belle River and Pike Creek to Buffalo, at $5 per m on rail; scow Monas Isle, lumber, Port Huron to Detroit, at $1 37½ per m feet.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—Grain freights are dull and easier, and the rate to Buffalo has declined ½@1c, with carriers offering freely at 8c for wheat. The Oswego rate remains firm at 14c, vessels for Lower Lake ports being scarce. Engagements: To Buffalo—Bark Sardinia and schooner Nabab, Wheat at 7½c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—Grain freights firm and higher; to Oswego, 9½@10½c on corn and wheat by sail; to Buffalo, 5@5½c. To Kingston freights are dull; 9c offered to arrive.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 10.—DOWN—Schr St. Andrews, Shanks Landing to Kingston, timber; brig Hercules, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Queen of the Lakes, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Rabineau Gandry, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Florence, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Maize, of Toledo, Cleveland to Kingston, corn; steam barge Mary Pringle, Clearville to Ogdensburgh, lumber; brig Orkney Lass, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Tailor, Port Huron to Ogdensburg, lumber; prop City of Chatham, Toledo to Montreal, corn; schr J. R. Pengeld, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Warette, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Elvira, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr James Norris, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schr Polly M. Rogers, Milwaukee to Kingston, corn and wheat; bark British Lion, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schr Annie Mulvey, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Sweden, of Bear Creek, Chicago to Kingston, lumber; schr Agnes, Baptiste Creek to St. Catharines, lumber; schr Denmark, River de Grace to Kingston, lumber; bark Arabia, River de Grace to Kingston, lumber.

UP.—Schrs Grenada, Wild Rover; props Empire, China; schrs Anandale, Anastasia; steam barge Wm. Cowle; prop Lake Ontario; schr Albatross, of Hamilton, Pandora; brigs Peerless, W. Lewis, American; brig Lewis Day, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light.

WIND—West, light.

From the Sault Canal.

On the 6th, bound up, prop J. S. Fave; schrs D. P. Rhodes, A. P. Grover, W. Keller, City of Buffalo, City of Milwaukee, Starlight, D. Vanvalkenburg, W. S. Shupe, L. Rawson, Athenian, H. Horne, Grace Murray, and Maumee Valley. On the 7th, up, prop Warrington; schrs Goshawk, Exchange; down, schrs S. H. Kimball, Griswold, Correspondent. On the 8th, up, prop Peerless; down, props Cuyahoga, St. Paul, Lawrence; schrs Oak Leaf, H. C. Porter, M. R. Goff.

Depth of water, 11 feet 10 inches on the lower mitre still.

From the Upper Country.

The steamer St. Paul, Captain McIntyre, arrived from Lake Superior Friday night, and after a short delay proceeded to Buffalo. She left Duluth on the 5th inst., when the propeller St. Louis was at that port. Landings were made at Bayfield, Ashland, and Portage Lake. Met propeller Arctic of Keweenaw Point. Left Marquette Wednesday evening. Several vessels were there unloading; names not obtained. Met the propeller Peerless in the canal, also the Lawrence and Pacific,—the Cuyahoga in Sault River. Left [illegible] our Thursday night. Met propeller Winslow off Point aux Barques. The St. Paul brought down a full complement of passengers and a quantity of freight, consisting of pig iron and flour.—*Detroit Post.*

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 13.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Baker, from Havana, towing two barges for Peru, and canalboat Orion, from Henry, with corn for Chicago; propeller Depue, from Henepin, towing canalboat Johnstown, with corn and oats for Chicago; Industry, light from Peru. Departed—Steamer Baker, light, for Peru; steamer Rice Fly, towing canalboats North Branch, light, for Chillicothe, and Cataract, light, for Henepin. The canalboat Waterloo, with a deck-load of lumber for Peru, dropped down.

CANAL—Passed In—Orion, with corn and oats, and Johnstown, with corn, all for Chicago. Passed Out—Waterloo, light, for Peru.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Variable. Last evening, west.

WAGES—$1.75 to $1 87½ per diem.

STEAMER BURNED.—The sidewheel steamer Ajax, that has been used on Saginaw River for a number of years as a tugboat, while lying at the Stone Island dock on Wednesday, caught fire and burned to the water's edge. The Ajax was a very old boat, worth probably $2,000 or $3,000, but was quite useful in navigating shallow streams and towing logs. She was fully insured.

AGROUND ON THE FLATS.—The schooner Golden Fleece, with other vessels in tow, arrived at the St. Clair Flats on Friday night, and while crossing the old channel during a squall got aground, and was delayed for several hours. She was finally got afloat without damage, and has since proceeded on her voyage.

THE MAUMEE RIVER SURVEY.—By a letter from E. Siegesmund, having in charge the survey of the channel of the Maumee River from Toledo to Maumee City, we learn that the work is actively progressing, the result of their work being indicated by signal buoys and flags. The removal of some of these channel indicators by viciously-disposed persons not only renders useless this important work for rendering easy the navigation of our river, but lays the parties effecting their removal liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment. A word to the wise is sufficient.—*Toledo Blade, 9th.*

GOT OFF.—The scow Clara, coal-laden, which got ashore on Stony Island, was got off by the steamer Clara, and has arrived at Detroit. The result of the damage is a bad leak, which will be repaired as soon as she is unloaded.

HEAVY ORE SHIPMENT.—The quantity of ore from Escanaba passing this point with the present fleet is enumerated as follows: The steam barge R. J. Hackett, 1,049 tons, for Erie; barge H. H. Brown, 1,216 tons, for Erie; steam barge Mary Jarecki, 861 tons, for Erie; schooner barge Fred Kelly, 1,176 tons, for Erie; schooner S. J. Tilden, 1,076 tons, for Cleveland; bark Nelson, 838 tons, for Cleveland; schooner Eliza Gerlach, 890 tons, for Cleveland; schooner F. S. Marsh, 631 tons, for Cleveland. Total amount for Erie, 4,299 tons; for Cleveland, 3,060 tons; grand total, 7,359 tons.—*Detroit Post 11th.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Travellers' Testimony.

Thousands of travellers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, etc., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated, and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote, the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness, and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of Northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Closing-Out Sale OF CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to save the breakage and expense attending the removal of our goods to our new store, No. 105 STATE-ST., we offer our present stock of TABLE WARES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

H. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

REMOVAL.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES,
Have removed their office and salesroom to
Nos. 38 & 40 Lake-st.,
NEAR CORNER OF WABASH-AV.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Pruessing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Edgeworth School.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, No. 273 Wabash-av. Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland, Principal, assisted by Mdlle. Allast and Mdlle. Mathilde Hahn, resident French, German, and music teachers. Also other professors of ability and experience. The school will open Sept. 16th. For circulars, containing numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the principal bookstores, and to the Principal, on and after Aug. 29, at 273 Wabash-av.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 5 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of teachers and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

SHIRTS.

A SHAPELESS SHIRT

Is the greatest disfigurement to a gentleman otherwise well dressed. Why wear such garments when you can obtain

McART'S "EUREKA,"

the very acme of perfection. Call and be measured, at No. 122 West Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THE SEASON WILL COMMENCE
Thursday Evening, Aug. 15.

Ticket Office will open for the sale of seats for the first week on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and remain open daily till 5 p. m.

Reserved Seats,	$1.00
General Admission,	50 cts.

Douglas Jerrold's distinguished Comedy, in 5 acts, of

TIME WORKS WONDERS!

Will be presented Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee at 1½ o'clock.

AN ORIGINAL EPILOGUE
Will be delivered by J. H. McVICKER.

NOTICE.

McVicker's Theatre.

The ushers engaged will please report at 6 o'clock sharp, Wednesday evening, Aug. 14.
W. L. SMITH, Principal.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Fourth and Last Week of the World-renowned Hooley's Minstrels.

Another entire Change! Smoke; Blinks and Jinks; Quack Doctor; Turn Him Out, etc., by Mulligan, Rice, Hughes, White, Charles, Hurley and Murr, etc.

Thursday, August 15, BENEFIT OF JOHN MULLIGAN.

Monday, August 19, Grand Opening of WOOD & SINN'S MAMMOTH COMBINATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continued Success of the Great Spectacular Drama,

CHICAGO,
Before, During and After the Fire.
With the eccentric Comedians,
Mr. J. WILD and L. TOOLEY.

Next Week—Palace of Truth and Antonino's Ballet Troupe. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

CHIARINI'S Royal Italian Circus.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
All of the Great Artists in New Acts.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MASONIC.

GRAND ANNUAL BASKET PICNIC,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, F. & A. M.,
AT
Sharpshooters' Park, Thursday, August 22.

Full Cornet Band engaged. Special train will leave depot corner Canal and Kinzie sts, at 9 a. m. Tickets $1.00. Children under 12 free.

Look out for programme in Sunday morning papers. Tickets for sale at West Side Library and by Committee. B. T. SMITH, Chairman, 626 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK,
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.:

Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 9-2 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

Of early fall shipments, in large variety.

On THURSDAY, AUG. 15, at 9½ a. m.,

CROCKERY, YELLOW WARE,
Fine Plated Goods,
CHINA GOODS, CARPETS AND GLASSWARE.

On SATURDAY, AUG. 17, at 9½ a. m.,

FURNITURE,
Household Goods, Carpets, Window Shades, and Crockery.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

176 Cottage Grove-av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

The entire stock of a Family Grocery Store, and a wagon.

On Thursday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock p. m.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
Auctioneers for the sale of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
Real Estate,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison-sts.

NEW TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS
Rockaways, Democrat Wagons, and Harness,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.

5,000 Photographs, Engravings, and Lithographs at Auction,

On Thursday morning, August 1, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.

IMPORTED
Wines and Liquors
AT AUCTION.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
On THURSDAY Morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the United States Bonded Warehouse, Sixteenth-st, corner of State.

Will be sold as above without reserve the following packages of Wines and Liquors:
141 quarter-casks of Sherry Wine.
36 quarter-casks of Port Wine.
180 cases of Champagne.
75 cases of Green Gin.
60 cases Red Gin,
60 cases Porter,
236 brls of Ale,
20 Hampers of German Seltzer Water.
Also octaves and quarters of Hennessey Brandy.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Terms at sale. Office 336 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES
IN NEW YORK.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE

By ROBERT HAYDOCK & BRO.,
No 6 College-place, New York.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.
800 Crates W. G. EARTHENWARE, 1st and 2d.
146 Crates C. C. EARTHENWARE, 1st and 2d.
All fresh goods from well-known manufacturers: Alcock, Boote, Furnival, Challina, Hughes, Jno. Edwards, Jas. Edwards, Pearson, Moore, Wood & Son, etc. 500 boxes VALVE FRUIT JARS and COVERS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22—French China and Bohemian Glassware. A full assortment of importation of Messrs. John Vogt & Co.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—FLINT GLASSWARE, 2,000 packages Boston. Catalogues now ready.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Household Furniture at AUCTION.

Entire contents of house
No. 239 Twenty-fifth-st.,
at auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 14th, at 10 o'clock.

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
This Morning at 9 1-2 o'clock.

In addition to our regular assortment, the STOCK OF A RETAIL DEALER retiring from business.

HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in this market	$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour	9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best	8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August 24
Java	August 28	Parthia	August 31

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve it.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 460 State-st, and 51 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 6 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary C. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase-money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of default continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,022.84 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued, and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last-named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 13, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 5, containing 665 35-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, 220 32-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 156 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 65 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 10 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they will, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., be ready to take orders for and make Examinations of Title to real estate in Cook County, from matter made up, compared, and carefully compiled and arranged by competent men of several years' experience in the business (late with Chase Bros. & Co., Jones & Sellers, and Shortall & Hoard), from the original instruments filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook Co., since the 9th of October, 1871.

HADDOCK, COXE & CO.,
Room No 3, Wadsworth's Building, Nos. 177 and 179 East Madison-st.

PATENT GAS LAMPS.

GIROUX'S DIRECTORY GAS LAMPS.
Patent Issued July 16, 1872.
ADOPTED BY
Saint Louis, Denver, &c., and endorsed by the Committee on Gas Light of Chicago.

We are authorized to offer the above patent for Chicago and its environs, or the whole State. The only complete Gas Lamp of the day. To be seen on Adams and LaSalle, Kinzie and LaSalle, and North Clark-sts., and at our office.

GRIDLEY & WARNER,
Patent Attorneys, 125 South Clark-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. B. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
No. 200 WEST MADISON-ST.
ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO A. D. 1861.

[illegible]

Advertising Agents.

E. H. CHANDLER & CO., [illegible]

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 122 Fifth-av., [illegible]

G. DUNNING, 71 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, 15 and 16 Central Block.

A. L. ROBB, 81 Wabash-av., late of Robb & [illegible]

W. L. B. JENNEY, 75 Dearborn-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 161 State-st.

Banks.

MERCH., FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 63 S. Halsted.

SECOND NATIONAL, 62 West Washington-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 38 West Randolph-st.

E. E. PRESTON (Art. Hemp Belting), 21 S. Canal-st.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).

STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 212 State-st.

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BLISS & SNOW, 61 South Canal-st.

CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. Randolph.

STYLES & FOWLES, 72 Washington-st.

J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 37 Clark-st.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 47 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 463 Wabash-av.

HADLEY BROTHERS, 138 State-st.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

F. KELLER, 437 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.

C. H. FARGO & CO., 204 & 206 Madison, cor. Market.

THOS. FEARY & SONS, 255 Mich.-av. [illegible]

PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 62 Randolph-st.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 228 and 230 Wabash.

NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 N. [illegible]

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 228 Mich.-av.

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W. L. HUBBARD, 125 East Washington-st.

E. B. TAYLOR, 8 Market, Room 10, Central Block.

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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.

Builders in Iron.

CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 97 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 147 East Madison-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ashland and W. Randolph.

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TANSILL & CO., 57 River-st. Local Agents wanted.

Cloaks, Suits, and Furnishing Goods.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 4 & 6 Madison, near [illegible]

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 227 Wabash-av.

Clothing (Retail).

F. M. PLATT, 266 State-st, cor Harrison.

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO., 11 Market-st.

Crockery (Wholesale).

W. R. FAGE & CO., 36 & Green-st.

China, Glassware, Lamps, etc.

CROCKER, ADAMS, FRENCH & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

J. C. HALL & CO. (Mfrs. Agents), 21 North Canal.

JOHNSON & ANDREY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.

S. B. PARKHURST, [illegible]

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 266 State-st.

WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 285 W. Lake-st.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.

Dentists.

E. HONSINGER, office and residence 259 Park av.

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Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & GERGER (New York), 30 Market-st.

Druggists' Sundries.

BLISS & TOREY, 22 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

Fast Freight.

G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 363 and 365 Michigan-av.

Furniture Manufacturers.

BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 232 Mich.-av. (late [illegible])

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 300 to 306 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).

ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 24 & 26 Randolph-st. [illegible]

BLISS, MOORE & CO., [illegible]

W. M. HOYT & CO., [illegible]

DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.

GRANNIS & FARWELL, 135 Michigan av.

R. P. OBER & CO., 18 Wabash-av.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 12 South Canal-st.

STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

WELLS & FAULKNER, 41 & 43 South Water-st.

WILLARD, BACON & CO., 4 and 6 Wabash-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

P. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.

EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

SEBERGER & BREAKEY, 18 and 18 W. Randolph.

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M. GLASSBROOK, 165 22d-st. and 282 W. Madison-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake.

E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders), 73 Lake-st.

LARABEE & NORTH, S.W. Lake-st., cor. Clinton.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 49 Lake-st.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 148 State-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 237 & 239 Wabash-av.

Insurance (Fire).

NORTH MISSOURI [illegible] (Life), 44 S. Canal-st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 75 Market-st.

MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 51 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

H. GREENEBAUM & CO., 181 West Randolph-st.

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Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

WM. R. CLAPP & BRO., 28 West Washington.

GOODRICH & KIRBY, 322 West Madison-st.

C. B. PEABODY & CO., 74 W. Madison-st.

C. A. MORSE, 322 West Madison-st.

C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.

WM. M. MAYO, 1523½ and 136 W. Madison-st.

N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER, 673 Wabash-av. and 41 W. Madison.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 460 State and 51 W. Madison-st.

RODDIN & HAMILTON, 546 State, 285 W. Madison.

STARR & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

H. [illegible], 227 West Twelfth-st.

Lawyers.

DENT & BLACK, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

Law Booksellers.

E. B. MYERS, 262 Wabash-av.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 63 South Canal-st.

Lithographers.

CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 72 West Washington-st.

Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).

G. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

GAGE BROS. & CO., 237 and 239 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.

WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.

Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.

JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).

KENLY & JENKINS, 273 South Water-st.

Paints.

ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Taggart & Co.), 36 E Madison.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 [illegible]

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash & 75 W. Wash.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.

W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 50 and 52 W. Randolph.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 27 and 29 West Lake-st.

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 7 & 9 W. Washington.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

D. P. BARRETT & CO., 109 to 111 N. Desplaines-st.

Pawnbrokers.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 22d-st., Room 2.

LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 37 West Madison-st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER & CO., 299 to 306 Wabash-av.

REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.

Pig Iron, Nails and Coal.

A. E. MENKEN & CO., 278 Wabash-av.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 253 East Randolph-st.

Plate Sellers.

J. GEMMELL, 93 [illegible]

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 36 North Clinton-st.

W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., near Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle-st.

SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.

Roofing.

POWELL, GRIFFITH & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.

S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), W. S. Canal.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 445 State-st.

S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 27 South Canal-st.

HERRING & CO., 46 State-st. and 1412 & Indiana-av.

MARVIN & CO., 27 South Canal-st.

Seeds.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Michigan-av.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).

H. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 252 South Halsted-st.

GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON, 338 W. Mad. & 363 Wabash.

MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 266 Wabash av.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, 276 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., 132 East Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

DUNHAM & HOIT, 240 South Water st.

FINNEY BROTHERS, 230 South Water-st.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO., 11 Market-st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 232 S. Water.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 204 S. Water, nr. Lake.

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old [illegible])

N. W. SHOW CASE MANUF. CO., [illegible] and 21 So. Canal-st.

M. TERHUNE, 42 State-st.

Stencil Cutters.

D. G. BARRETSON & DEBARRY, 260 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).

FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 & 40 Lake-st.

TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 243 E. Lake.

WHITE & ROSSMAN, 148 West Madison-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.

A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 215 West Lake-st.

Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Teas.

J. W. BAILEY, 15 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st and 362 Wabash-av.

VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 300 Mich.-av. & 38 [illegible]

Undertaker.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.

C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.

JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS., 342 East Madison-st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).

SAM'L MYERS & CO., 267 and 270 East Madison-st.

Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 176 E. Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 18 N. Jefferson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Camp-Meeting.

The Annual Camp Meeting of the Methodists of the Chicago District, under the supervision of Rev. W. C. Dandy, will commence on Thursday, Aug. 15, at Desplaines.

Trains will leave the Chicago & Northwestern Depot at 8 and 10 a. m., 3:30, 4:45 and 5:15 p. m., stopping at the camp-ground every day during the meeting. Baggage should be sent on the 8 a. m., 4:45 and 5:15 p. m. trains.

Tickets to campground and return, $1.00.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Patterns of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 162 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remittance of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.

JAS. H. BRITTON, Pres't.

W. HANLEY, Sec.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The local money market exhibits a fair degree of animation for the season, though generally quoted quiet in view of the plethora of money that still reigns in bank circles. The demand from city borrowers is fair, that from the mercantile class improving materially within the past week. Grain dealers are borrowers only to a small extent, as few of the banks care to lend much on produce security unless to aid the shipping movement. The demand from the country is on the increase, and that from grain-growing sections is of a decidedly liberal character, showing that we may expect our present full receipts to be considerably exceeded before the end of the month. It seems probable that our grain receipts will be only limited by the carrying facilities of the railroads that bring grain to this city.

Rates of interest are unchanged, quoted at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was in larger supply to-day, and quite weak. We note sales between banks at 25a50c per 1,000 discount; counter rates were quoted at $1.00 per $1,000 discount on purchases, with sales at par.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s of '62	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116¼	116½
5-20s of '65	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '65 January and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '67 January and July	115½	115¾
5-20s of '68 January and July	115¼	115¾
10 40s	112¾	113¼
United States 5s (new issue)	112⅛	112⅝
United States Currency 6s	113⅜ ex int	113⅝
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95 @ 98
Eastern exchange	1-10 @ par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts	...	109½@110
Gold exchange		115¼@115½
Gold and gold coupons	115	115½
Money on governments and gold	...	7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	......
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4½ per cent discount.

Gold coupons worth ½ more than gold.

The London *Economist* says:

The first regular election of Directors under the new management of the Erie Railway has taken place, and the report of the retiring Directors gives the public the first real glimpse of the condition of the property which has been rescued from Fisk and Gould. The Directors' report is unfortunately for seven months only, and as all the months in the year are not equal, it would not be safe to infer, with any pretension to close accuracy, from an account for seven months only, what is the current annual income of the line. Still the state of the property appears to be such that close accuracy is not required to enable the shareholders to form some judgment on the subject.

The report gives a very clear notion of the magnitude of the undertaking which Messrs. Fisk and Gould have so long kept in their unlawful possession. The Erie now is a broad-gauge line of 971½ miles in length, including the leased lines and other lines worked by the main company—the main line itself being 459 miles in length. Of these 971 miles again, there are 476 miles of double track, making the total single track mileage 1,447½, while there is a third track of 32 miles of line, and train services are worked on 68 miles of other roads, bringing the total mileage worked up to the large figure of 1,547½ miles. The Erie Company would thus occupy a large place even among our English companies, which have most extensively practised amalgamation. As the route traversed is one of the best in America, it follows that from so large a mileage that the receipts are also very large. In the seven months, from Oct. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872, the gross receipts were $10,375,000, or £2,075,000, which would give an annual gross return of £3,557,000, or upwards of £2,300 per mile constructed. This rate of earning is a very high one, and the ordinary shareholders in such a line, if the management is tolerably good, and the stock has not been unduly augmented without any equivalent in cash, or in American phrase, "watered," ought to enjoy very handsome dividends. The points mentioned, however, are well known to be most critical in regard to the Erie Railway, Messrs. Fisk and Gould having so managed the working as to put money in their pockets, and having also "watered" the stock to an enormous extent. We have now to see what traces of more or less permanent injury have been left by their nefarious operations.

The first question is the actual surplus on the working. In the report, the interest on the mortgaged debts and the rents of the leased lines are included among the expenditures; but dealing with the accounts in the usual English form, the proper working expenses for the seven months are the following:

Operating expenses	£1,419,000
Taxes	33,000
Hire of cars, etc	72,000
Operating leased lines	63,000
Total	£1,587,000

Upon a gross receipt of £2,075,000, this expenditure, it need hardly be said, is an extravagantly high per centage, even for America, where the working expenses range higher than in England. According to the explanation of the Directors, the principal cause of this high rate of working is a bequest from the old management. "Although something has been done in the way of reform," they say, "and measures are in progress which, if carried out, will do much more towards placing the affairs of the Company on a firmer basis, yet the existence of many contracts which involve loss to the Company is a subject of regret; some of these, in all probability, can be abrogated, and others modified so as not to be so onerous in their requirements." The allusion, apparently, is to improvident contracts for leasing and working other lines,—the receipts from leased branches, it may be noted, being £59,000, and the expense for working alone being £63,000,—but probably there are also other contracts of an unprofitable kind which swell the total expense of working. The immediate point for the Erie shareholders, however, is this, that the expenditure, whatever it is, is the best that has been done for them by the new management as yet. At least the new management has had control for some portion of the seven months. Unless there is to be an immediate improvement, the net earnings of the Erie property must be taken at 23 per cent only of the gross receipts.

Should there be no improvement, it is abundantly clear from a comparison of the net earnings with the amount of bonds and stock, that the Erie Railway, notwithstanding its immense income, is entirely valueless to the ordinary shareholder. The net earnings for the seven months were:

Gross receipts	£2,075,000
Working expenses	1,587,000
Net earnings	£488,000

—which would give a net return for the twelve months of £837,000. This is all that remains to meet about £204,000 of rents (119,000 for seven months), and to pay interest and dividends on the following debt and stock exclusive of the ordinary stock:

Preferred stock	$1,707,000
Funded debt	6,008,000
Floating debt	1,293,000
Total	$9,008,000

At 7 per cent this debt and preferred stock would absorb the sum of £630,000 annually, making with the rents £834,000, or almost exactly the entire surplus left after paying the working expenses. Actually in the seven months the payments were £373,000, which would make the total for the twelve months £640,000, leaving about £190,000 of surplus; but, considering the magnitude of the floating debt, we doubt if the annual charge will turn out less than £834,000. As the ordinary stock is £15,600,000 it would take, at the present rate of working expenses, at least £400,000 a year more traffic before the ordinary shareholders would get even a 1 per cent dividend. The "watering" of the stock has undoubtedly been the greatest wrong of all inflicted by Fisk and Gould. In 1867 the ordinary stock was only $3,300,000, or about one-fifth of what it is now, so that the ordinary shareholders must now have five times the net income formerly required to pay a dividend.

So far the position is most unsatisfactory. After all that has been done the final steps have yet to be taken to clear off the results of the Fisk and Gould mismanagement. We believe, however, that the shareholders have every reason to persevere. With good management, they have two things to depend upon, which will surely bring them fair dividends, though not as such dividends as the property, if untampered with, would have given. It seems quite certain, in the first place, that they may depend upon a large increase of traffic. In the seven months now dealt with the increase has been from £1,808,000 to £2,075,000 or £267,000, which is at the rate of nearly 15 per cent. Such a tropical rate of growth is hardly to be expected year after year, but there will certainly be a considerable improvement, and 20 per cent increase, even allowing for the present rate of working expenses, would give the ordinary shareholders more than 1 per cent. The second hope of the shareholders lies in the prospect of diminishing the working expenses. They ought to be one-fourth less than they are now, that is, about 60 per cent instead of 77 per cent of the gross earnings; but, even if they were only to be only one-eighth less, the difference to their advantage would in seven months be £198,000, and in twelve months £340,000, which would give them at once a dividend of more than 2 per cent, with every prospect of a rapid improvement. That their property should be worth so much after all the mischief which Fisk and Gould have been allowed to work, is one of the most convincing proofs of the remarkable profitableness of railway enterprise in America.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Money easy, at 2@3. Foreign exchange opened firm, at 108⅝, but afterwards quotations settled down to 108⅜. The occasion of this change in the tone of the market was the appearance of some borrowed bills on the street, as well as an increased supply of sterling drawn by some of the minor firms. Another reason for the heaviness of sterling was the pressure of exchange on Amsterdam, which is quoted below par and very difficult to sell. The gold market was steady, bearing this morning, at 115¼ to 115⅜, but became weaker in the afternoon, and declined to 114⅞@115⅛. In the Gold Room the weakness of exchange on Amsterdam was assigned as the reason for the decline. Loans were 1 and 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $37,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $30,000. State bonds quiet. Missouris heavy, being offered at 93. Governments dull and steady. Stocks stronger at the opening. Western Union advanced to 73½, which caused a sympathetic rise in the balance of the list, ranging from ¼ to ½ per cent, but afterwards Western Union fell off to 73⅛, and the general market lost its early improvement. In the afternoon, Western Union rallied to 73½, and later, ranged between 73⅛ and 73¾. The balance of market again sympathized with the course of Western Union, and advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent. In the upward movement, the most prominent stocks were Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Rock Island, and Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central. The late dealings showed a general reaction of ¼ to ½ per cent from the highest point of the day, with an unsettled market. Canton, this afternoon, broke down to 91, but afterward rallied to 93. There was some stock held out under the rule. Adams Express Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable Sept. 2.

Sterling exchange, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	116½
Coups, '62	116¼	Coups, '68	115¾
Coups, '64	116¼	10 40s	113½
Coups, '65	116¼	Currency 6s	113¼
Coups, '65 (new)	116¼	New 5s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	73¾	Old N Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	73¾	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	93	St P pref'd ex di	75½
W. U. Tel	73½	Wabash	75½
Quicksilver	41½	Wabash preferred	86
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	85½	Terre Haute	21
Am. M. U. S. Ex	72	Terre Haute pref'd	43
U. S. Ex	83	Chicago & Alton	117
Pacific Mail	74½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central	96½	O. & M.	43½
Erie	47½	C., C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	70	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	114½	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern	73¾	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack & West'n	103½
N. J. Central	107	B. H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	54½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

CITY PROPERTY.

W 40 of n 100 ft of Block 2, in Elston's Addition, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,600.

W 22 ft of Lot 26, in Walker & Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼, Sec 18, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $13,200.

Lot 48, in Block "A" in Wright's s w ¼, Sec 28, 39, 14, dated April 13; consideration, $750.

Townsend st, n of Hobbie st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $1,100.

Wallace st, s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 24, in Block 3 of Dominick's Lots 1 to 5, in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 12; consideration, $600.

Lot 28, in Block 51, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $900.

Lots 13 and 14 of w ½ Lots 120, 125, and all of 123, 124, &c., in Bronson's Addition, dated Oct. 25, 1871; consideration, $1,989.

Rebecca st, between Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $800.

Division st, w of Larrabee st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $1,250.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,260.

Lot 27, in Block 4, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $550.

Sedgwick st, between Elm and Hills sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $2,500.

Franklin st, sw cor Calhoun place, e f, e f, 54x80 ft, dated May 4; consideration, $37,800.

Block 22, in a subdivision of ne ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug 10; consideration, $30,000.

Polk st, se cor of Western av, 5 acres, dated July 20; consideration, $30,000.

Summer st, sw cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 13; consideration, $900.

Lot 73, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 23, in Block 2, of Blocks 31 and 32, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Aug 5; consideration, $2,800.

Fifth av, bet Madison and Monroe sts, e f, 44x92½ ft, dated June 10; consideration, $35,000.

Lot 6, in Block 26, of Johnson, Roberts & Storrs' Addition, dated Aug 1; consideration, $4,131.

Lot 11, in Block 3, of Waterman's e ½ of n w ¼, Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Aug 9; consideration, $700.

W 10 acres of s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13 except railroad, dated July 18; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 68, in Block 62, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Aug 9; consideration, $550.

Southwestern av, bet Flournoy and Polk sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 9; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated March 9; consideration, $1,000.

Milwaukee av, s e of Wood st, s w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 13; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 12 and e 10 ft Lot 13, in Walker & Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $4,550.

2½ acres in s e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated July 9; consideration, $7,500.

Mitchell st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,260.

Fourth st, e of and near Bickerdike st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 4; consideration, $1,030.

Cologne st, bet Logan and Main sts, n f, 25x163 ft, with building, dated April 8; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated April 8; consideration, $1,000.

Monroe st, 180 ft w of State st, n f, undivided ⅓ of 22½x190 ft, dated July 29; consideration, $18,000.

Undivided ⅓ of same, dated May 1; consideration, $6,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 28, Ravenswood, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 30 and 31, in Woodworth's Lots 12 and 13, of Larned *et al* Subdivision of n w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 22, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14; dated Aug. 12; consideration, $600.

Jefferson av, s w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated July 19; consideration, $3,000.

50x150 feet, adjoining the above, dated July 19; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 8, of Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $26,000.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 1, of Lewis' Lots 22 and 23, of Turner's n ½ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $3,000.

Forty Fifth st, e of and near Evans av, s f, 72x111½ ft, dated July 13; consideration, $2,750.

Lots 13 and 15, in Block 3, of Winston's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated July 25; consideration, $3,250.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

South 222 ft in n e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, w of Humboldt boulevard, dated July 24; consideration, $6,000.

N e ¼ and e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 39, 13, (240 acres) dated July 1; consideration, $360,000.

N w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 39, 13, dated July 6; consideration, $40,000.

W ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 10, 39, 13, (except railroad) dated July 15; consideration, $187,000.

S e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 10, 39, 13, (except railroad) dated July 27; consideration, $720,000.

The above four transfers are all to Joel D. Harvey, of this city.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour	3,546	5,675	754	1,858
Wheat, bu	50,026	64,660	17,058	2,121
Corn, bu	210,200	152,883	279,871	227,621
Oats, bu	77,030	108,548	168,615	85,448
Rye, bu	4,400	14,894	330	778
Barley, bu	2,650	26,323	......	1,763
Grass seed, lbs	76,140	100,395	11,660	88,637
Flax seed, lbs	127,376	145,000	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	89,208	76,170	19,200	......
Cured meats, lbs	26,870	13,840	62,230	99,725
Beef, brls	......	......	133	110
Pork, brls	1,904	......	12	65
Lard, lbs	900	6,120	205,150	58,800
Tallow, lbs	13,350	23,680	......	2,300
Butter, lbs	12,328	77,070	21,880	78,900
Live hogs, No	6,963	2,614	5,589	2,077
Cattle, No	3,799	2,342	2,790	2,677
Sheep, No	275	79	368	......
Hides, lbs	121,114	84,925	68,761	145,600
Highwines, brls	368	272	......	290
Wool, lbs	215,661	20,723	131,910	39,321
Potatoes, bu	3,641	595	156	......
Lumber, m	15,125	6,811	2,220	1,488
Shingles, m	747	3,480	1,101	1,491
Lath, m	1,183	53	194	177
Salt, brls	9,450	7,046	1,225	844

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,731 bu wheat; 200 bu corn; 5,208 bu oats; 399 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 151 cars wheat; 654 cars and 41,500 bu corn; 86 cars oats; 12 cars rye. Total (903 cars), 410,000 bu.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on 'Change to-day by the publication of two sets of reports of grain in store in this city on Saturday last, which differed very materially. The Warehouse Commissioners had obtained from the warehousemen *their* sworn statement of grain in store in all the elevators of the city except the Central, which statement would probably have agreed very nearly with the Registrar's figures, had it been furnished. This statement was supplemented by that of the Registrar, and the totals contrast as follows:

	Statement of Warehousemen.	Statement of Registrar.
Wheat, bu	494,808	474,992
Corn, bu	2,499,175	2,393,230
Oats, bu	462,846	518,896
Rye, bu	39,550	95,793
Barley, bu	86,703	98,645
Totals	3,583,082	3,531,446

In Munn & Scott's houses the warehousemen report 626,650 bu corn, while the Registrar's books show 417,501. The corresponding figures on wheat are 245,050, and 178,700 bu.

A still more startling discrepancy appears when we compare the figures on corn with the reported receipts and shipments. They contrast as follows:

Stock of corn in store May 28		3,257,293
Receipts to Aug. 10, as per Board of Trade receipts		14,912,987
		18,179,280
Shipment from May 28 to Aug. 10	17,104,238	
City consumption	107,270	—17,211,398
Showing stock in store		967,882
Statement of elevators, Aug 10		2,499,175
Discrepancy		1,531,343

It is an axiom that "figures will not lie;" but the above statement shows that they can sometimes contradict each other rather broadly; and prove that one set or the other must be false. It may be said that the error is in the receipts, as reported daily by the officers of the different lines of railroad. If this be so, then those reports of receipts are valueless, if not fraudulent, and ought to be amended or abolished forthwith. But the probability is that, though these daily figures are not mathematically exact, they are generally near enough for all practical purposes, and the shortage of one week will nearly make up for the overplus of another. Granting this, and we have the dilemma that large quantities of corn have been shipped out, or sold out, by others than Hugh Maher, without taking the trouble to buy up the receipts outstanding against it. We do not see any other explanation, and the only way to find out whether or not that is the true one will be to take stock of all the receipts out, and then *measure* the number of cubic feet of grain in the elevators of the city, without trusting to the word of any interested party on either side. If this investigation should show that all the elevators are all right, it would be a great relief to many anxious receipt-holders. If it should prove the contrary, we need not state the consequences; even our non-mathematical readers can figure out the result for themselves.

Such an inquiry ought to be made, whatever be the consequence. It is of the utmost importance that holders of corn-receipts should know whether they are paying storage and insurance on corn in store, or on vacant bins. If the latter, it is high time for men holding warehouse receipts, and bankers who advance money on these receipts, to wake up and look after their securities. The Iowa Elevator affair shows that warehousemen can ship out the property of other people, confided to them for safe keeping, without detection, except in case of fire or a special investigation, such as should now be undertaken. How much corn is there in store to show for the receipts outstanding against it?

The singular fact presents itself that, while a good shipping demand absorbs all the current receipts, and reduces the stock in store, it is sure to advance prices rapidly. But corn has declined since May 28 from 46c to 42 1-2c, notwithstanding the shipping demand has taken out all the current receipts, and some 2,300,000 additional, if we take the figures of the Board of Trade as authority.

In view of all this, the following question may not be deemed impertinent: Do dealers in grain place that grain in store that it may be used by elevator men to beat out the brains and empty the pockets of the men to whom the grain belongs?

There was more activity in grain circles to-day, and generally at higher prices, some of the markets being quite excited, though receipts were large. Other descriptions of produce were quiet. The only change in prices of groceries was an advance of 2c in allspice, which is now quoted at 17a18c. The general market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and the leading staple, as well as most descriptions of side goods, were steady at uniform rates. Dry goods remain quiet with but slight fluctuation in values. The demand, though quite general in its character, was mainly for small parcels to supply immediate wants. Butter was in liberal request at about former prices, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. The scarcity of choice grades is still the prominent feature of the market. Cheese was in demand, and the advance noted yesterday was firmly adhered to all around. The coal trade was only moderately active, either for hard or soft varieties, but the market was strong at the quoted prices, or at $9 50 for Lackawanna; $9 00 for Erie and Briar Hill, and $8.00 for Hocking. No new features were developed in the hay, hides, leather, and oil markets. Drugs and chemicals were fairly active, with prices generally lower. Pig iron is scarce and a further advance is noted, Eglinton now being held at $62.00; Glengarnock at $63.00; Summerlee at $65.00, and Coltness at $67.00. The inquiry for lumber at the yards was again large, and dealers were firm in their views at the changes noted in prices yesterday. Hard wood grades are only in fair demand, but the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. A sawed shingles on track were in no larger demand at $2.87 1-2a3.00 per 1,000, although choice brands would command $3.12 1 2. No new features were developed in the metal, tinners' stock, and steel markets,—the demand for each being large, and quotations were fully sustained. Nails continue in active inquiry, and the market is firm upon the basis of $6 00 rates. There was less activity in the inquiry for Naval stores, but dealers are firm in their views, at former quotations. The inquiry for poultry and potatoes, was small, and dealers were obliged to grant concessions in order to effect sales. The supply of each was in excess of the demand. Building materials were active and firm. The aggregate demand for wool was large, and holders were firmer in their views. Railroad freights continue active at former rates.

Highwines were in light demand and 1-2c lower, but closed rather firm at the decline. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were quite active, and firm at yesterday's rates; all the vessels offered being freely taken. A total of 23 charters was reported, which will carry out 17,000 bu wheat, and about 600,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8c on wheat, 7 1-2c on corn, 6 1-4c on barley, and 5c on corn to Buffalo; 14c on wheat, and 13a13 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 14 1 2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were very quiet—inactive, in fact—with no apparent desire to trade in any department. Mess pork was apparently a shade easier on cash lots, with an utter absence of demand: and somewhat firmer on the option for next month's delivery, holders advancing their views a little nearer to August prices. Lard was nominally unchanged. Meats were firm, and held a shade higher on some descriptions. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $13 62 1-2a13 75; do for shipment, $13.50a13.75; do seller September, $13 40a13.50; do seller October, $13.00 asked; do seller November $12.50 asked; do seller December, $12.00 asked; do seller the year, at $11.75a12 25. Lard—Cash, or seller July, $8.25a8.50; do seller the year, $8.00a8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4c for rough sides; 8 1 4c for short ribs, and 8 3-8a8 1 2c for short clear. Boxed meats, 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1 2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 3-4a7c for shoulders; 9c for short ribs; 9 1-8a9 1 4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $32.00a33 00. City tallow, 8c. Sales were limited to 100 brls lard on private terms; 15 tcs kettled do at 8 3 4c; and 20,000 lbs short ribs at 8 1-4c.

Flour was again very quiet, but the market was decidedly strong at lower quotations, with little offering. Some dealers are holding back, and refuse to name prices, but we make no change in quotations. Bran was dull and easier. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras, (Comstock's choice) at $8 00; 25 brls do, at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras, (Big Loaf) at $8.00; 100 brls at $7.50; 100 brls do, at $7.25; 50 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6 62 1 2; 40 brls spring superfine, at $3.00; 50 brls rye flour, on p. t. Total, 715 brls. Also 20 tons of bran at $12 75 o. t.; 13 tons do at $12.50, and 12 tons middlings at $15.00, o. t.

Wheat was excited, more active, and almost as variable as the wind. Cash No. 2 spring, or seller the month, averaged about 5c per bu higher than yesterday, under the continued operation of the corner, but was very irregular. The market opened at $1.55, and advanced rapidly to $1.60, which figure was touched before 11 o'clock, the longs buying a little in order to help the upward march, and calling a few margins with the same object in view. At the top point they began to sell out; but the market immediately weakened, as if it had been struck by the comet, and dropped to $1 59. At this point the combination again took hold, and by dint of buying some 20,000 bu they caused an advance to $1.60 1 4. They then began to sell out, and unloaded large quantities, though the market broke to $1.55 in consequence. At this figure they commenced to buy in, and caused the market to advance to $1.58 at the close. The short interest was very nervous throughout, being excited by the fact that the sworn statement of the warehousemen only gives about 320,000 bu of the speculative grade as in store on Saturday last. Seller September was 2a3c per bu higher than yesterday, opening at $1.23 1-4, advancing to $1 26 1-4, and closing at $1.25. This option was more steady than cash, being generally supposed to be selling on its merits. At $1.64 in New York to-day, with a prospect of higher prices on the seaboard before this month is out. Seller September is likely to pay a good profit on shipments, and the profit on shipping to Liverpool *via* Montreal is even greater than on sending it to New York. In the last named city wheat was reported tame and quiet to-day, but foreign advices were strong. Seller the year sold at $1.17 1-2a1.19, closing at $1.17 3 4. There was a slightly better demand for other grades, and more doing in winter than heretofore.

Cash sales were reported of 21,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.60; 15,000 bu do at $1.59 3-4; 4,000 bu do at $1 59 1-2; 2,400 bu do at $1 59 1-4; 7,400 bu do at $1.59; 10 000 bu do at $1.58 1 2; 22,000 bu do at $1.58; 5,000 bu do at $1 57 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1 57; 6 200 bu do at $1.56; 10 000 bu do at $1 55 1 2; 15,000 bu do at $1.55; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.36; 5 200 bu do at $1 35; 400 bu do at $1 33; 1 600 bu rejected at $1.15; 800 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.57; 1,200 bu No. 3 do at $1 35; 400 bu rejected winter at $1.15. Total, 135,400 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and averaged about 1 4c higher, in sympathy with a firmer New York, and greater strength in wheat here, though receipts were again large, and several persons were operating in the wheat corner who usually buy corn. The market was advanced early by the receipt of an order to buy 100,000 bu, for an outside party, and it kept up afterwards in the face of the fact that the offerings appeared to be larger than the demand. The shipping movement was fair. Seller September opened at 42 7-8c, and advanced to 43 1 4c at the close. Seller the month sold at 42 1 2a43c, closing at 42 7-8a43c. Rejected closed strong at 39 1 2c. Cash sales were reported 15 400 bu No. 2 at 43c; 64 800 bu do at 42 7-8c; 185 600 bu do at 42 3 4c; 136 000 bu do at 42 5 8c; 26 400 bu do at 42 1-2c; 36,600 bu rejected at 39 1 2c; 800 bu yellow at 43 3 4c; 2,800 bu do at 43 1-4c; 3,200 bu do at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 39c; 400 bu do at 38c; 800 bu do at 37c. Total, 373 200 bu.

Oats were in better demand, and averaged ½c higher, the decline of yesterday having brought out free buyers, especially as our stocks in store are rapidly decreasing, being now less than half a million bu. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 27¾a28c, closing steady. Seller September sold at 26½c, and seller the year at 26c. Cash sales were reported of 31 400 bu No. 2 at 28c; 6,200 bu do at 27¾c; 9,200 bu rejected at 21½c; 800 bu do at 21½c. Total, 47,600 bu.

Rye was steady, and in moderate demand at yesterday's decline. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at 55c, and 2,000 bu rejected at 46 1 2c. For new No. 2, seller September, 55 1 2c was bid.

Barley was rather quiet, but firm at yesterday's price for new No. 2, seller September, which sold at 58c. Old No. 2 is quoted at 52a54c, but so little is doing that the quotation may be wide of the mark. Sales by sample were 400 bu at 60c; 400 bu at 58c; 400 bu at 58c; 400 bu at 50c; and 600 bu at 45c. Total, 2 200 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, as made by the warehousemen to the State Registrar of grain, and at corresponding dates:

	Aug. 10, '72.	Aug. 3, '72.	Aug. 12, '71.
WHEAT			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,486
No. 2 amber	....	....	11,359
No. 2 white	320	....	....
No. 1 red	....	....	1,171
No. 2 red	....	....	14,144
No. 3 red	....	....	3,687
Rej. winter	338	278	639
No. 1 spring	33,426	92,692	26,932
No. 2 spring	319,039	660,583	231,343
No. 3 spring	67,617	43,818	45,474
No. 1 H. Spring	2,865	....	....
No. 2 H. Spring	1,367	....	....
No 3 Winter	663	....	....
Rej. spring	19,483	18,129	14,812
No grade spring	....	....	612
Total	494,808	815,491	351,445
CORN.			
White	3,356	348	688
Yellow	42,946	36,694	32,782
No. 1	227,048	114,876	138,820
No. 2	1,826,729	1,864,677	950,501
Rejected	399,192	333,276	62,976
No grade	....	7,250	1,149
New No. 2	....	....	1,171
Total	2,499,175	2,346,117	1,187,471
OATS.			
No. 1	14,430	12,842	2,704
No. 2	292,484	516,245	320,878
Rejected	155,872	67,902	50,643
No grade	....	1,796	3,739
Total	462,746	597,785	377,964
RYE.			
No. 1	12,817	11,431	36,894
No. 2	21,039	4,887	101,408
Rejected	5,694	1,966	4,661
Total	39,550	18,284	142,656
BARLEY.			
No. 1	....	....	713
No. 2	52,305	50,643	87,420
No. 3	24,817	20,283	24,811
Rejected	9,581	8,753	3,283
No grade	......	......	1,549
Uninspected	......	......	......
Total	86,703	79,679	117,846

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Aug. 10, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork. brls.	Beef. pkgs.	Lard. lbs.	Bacon. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.
Liverpool	....	378	....	615,779	3,765,367
London	165	50	10,000	102,879	36,100
Glasgow	10	....	....	127,000	287,478
Antwerp	....	....	520,285	335,589	....
Bremen	....	....	....	13,182	1,052,979
Stettin	....	....	389,665	474,992	....
Hamburg	....	....	485,643	90,000	40,000
Rotterdam	....	....	213,995	....	....
Copenhagen	....	....	33,321	....	....
Havre	....	....	420,680	....	....
Marseilles	....	....	660,085	47,693	....
W. Indies	371	255	194,075	114,509	15,894
B. N. A. Col.	1,309	290	1,800	1,178	5,183
N. Granada	89	52	285,126	2,598	....
Cen. Amer.	40	75	950	944	420
Brazil	....	....	7,294	....	....
Arg. Rep.	....	....	30,000	....	....
Africa	43	17	650	20,699	....
China	159	105	1,020	....	....
Total	2,377	1,210	2,994,785	1,966,790	5,283,294
Week July 30	4,253	965	1,908,091	1,621,870	3,855,196
Week July 23	2,919	1,201	2,003,159	2,751,140	3,668,771
Week July 16	4,567	588	2,734,243	2,510,598	3,871,277
Week July 9	1,357	728	2,269,792	2,481,551	2,737,624
Week July 2	2,790	1,283	2,028,892	2,647,382	3,175,123

And 105,300 lbs butter; 19 554 lbs stearine; 24,146 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Aug. 6, inclusive, for three years:

	1871 72.	1870-71.	1869 70.
Pork, brls	146,295	120,739	63,299
Beef, pkgs	80,589	124,508	61,252
Lard, lbs	137,478,394	70,364,769	22,289,796
Bacon, lbs	180,870,605	87,086,994	25,695,478
Butter, lbs	3,864,435	6,644,493	1,195,380
Cheese, lbs	40,645,752	44,010,238	36,402,283
Tallow, lbs	48,249,667	24,172,099	18,260,358

The following are statistics of wheat in store Aug. 12, 1872, at all the principal receiving and shipping points in the United States and Canada, as furnished by the different Secretaries of the Boards of Trade at the points named:

	Bushels.
New York	83,021
Detroit	42,000
Albany	8,000
Buffalo	80,000
Oswego	20,000
St. Louis	52,000
Cleveland	15,000
Milwaukee	178,000
Chicago	424,904
Baltimore	Nil.
Toledo	130,000
Philadelphia	20,000
Dubuque	Nil.
Toronto	6,098
Montreal	74,489
Hamilton	3,600
Total bushels	1,108,512
On the Erie Canal	200,000
On the Lakes	300,000
Total in store and in transit, Aug. 12, 1872	1,608,512
Total in store and in transit at same time, 1871	5,600,000
Less this year than last	3,991,488

Receipts of wheat at the undermentioned points for the first ten days in August, in the years 1871 and 1872:

	1871.	1872.
Chicago	468,452	143,508
Milwaukee	104,000	68,000
Cleveland	90,500	35,000
Detroit	240,000	130,000
Toledo	560,000	220,000
Total	1,462,952	596,508
	596,508	
Less this year than last	866,444	

Comparative stocks of grain and flour in eight of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, June 30, 1872, and for three previous years:

	Flour, brls.	Flour, sks.	Wheat, qrs.
London	37,490	68,632	105,120
Liverpool	29,302	51,267	267,480
Glasgow	18,881	17,917	148,886
Bristol	......	......	40,749
Gloucester	......	......	37,068
Hull	......	......	41,000
Newcastle	......	7,158	20,338
Leith	......	3,000	58,000
Total, June 30, 1872	85,673	149,864	838,638
Total, June 30, 1871	273,899	104,670	1,130,244
Total, June 30, 1870	231,247	142,898	1,179,080
Total, June 30, 1869	46,078	128,921	583,812

The stocks of wheat, flour included, aggregated equal in quarters:

	Equal in quarters.	Equal in bushels.
June 30, 1872	1,017,499	8,139,992
June 30, 1871	1,456,241	11,649,928
June 30, 1870	1,395,764	11,165,112
June 30, 1869	648,437	5,187,496

There were, on the 20th of July, 1872, in transit for the United Kingdom, from all foreign countries, exclusive of steamer shipments from the United States and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 166 cargoes of wheat and 185 cargoes of maize, against 381 cargoes of wheat and 86 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 301 cargoes of wheat and 199 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870.

	Bushels.
In store at eight of the principal points of the U. K., June 30, 1871, wheat and flour	11,649,982
Three hundred and eighty-one cargoes afloat	15,240,000
	26,889,928
Same, June 30, 1872	8,139,992
One hundred and sixty-six cargoes afloat	6,640,000
	12,109,936
Less afloat between Baltimore, New York, Boston and Montreal this year than last	1,200,000
	13,309,936
Less in sight this year in United States and Canada	4,000,000
	17,309,936
Montreal will ship before close of navigation not over	2,000,000
New York will ship up to 1st of January, three months, at 500,000 bushels per week	6,000,000
	9,309,936

		Per bushel.
Value of Chicago wheat in Liverpool to-day, 12s 2d per cental is		$1.75
Freight from Chicago to Liverpool, by rail and steam	36c	
Liverpool charges	5c	
		.41
Value per bushel in gold		$1.34
Value in Chicago with gold at $1.15¼, on the cars in Chicago		$1.54½

The stock of wheat July 5, 1872, remaining in entrepots, docks and private granaries in Marseilles, France, was 40,000 metrical quintals of 220 lbs averdupois each, equal to 147,333 bushels of 60 lbs each, against 5,115,676 bushels of 60 lbs each, July 31, 1871.

Short at this port alone this year, 4,968,343 bushels.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet. Grain was firm; provisions dull. The following sales were on the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1 59; 5,000 bu do seller September at $1.25; 15,000 bu do at $1.25 1-8; 55,000 bu do at $1.25 1-4; 15,000 bu corn, seller last half August, at 43c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$13.75	$13.87½
Mess pork, seller September	13.40	13.87½
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	12.20
Lard, cash	8½	....
Lard, seller the year	8¼	....
Wheat, cash	1.59	1.59½
Wheat, seller August	1.58	1.59
Wheat, seller September	1.25½	1.25¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.17¾	1.18
Corn, cash or seller August	43¼	43
Corn, seller last half August	43	43
Corn, seller September	43¼	43½
Corn, seller October	43	43½
Oats, cash	27¾	28
Oats, seller August	27¾	28½
Oats, seller September	26¼	26½
Oats, seller the year	26	26½

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

BUTTER—The butter market is without new features. The demand for choice qualities continues steadily in excess of the supply, and holders find no difficulty in realizing at the quoted prices, or at 20@22c, with occasionally a sale at a higher figure. The inquiry for the poorer sorts continues rather limited, but the stocks are not large, and in sympathy with choice goods the market is firm. The outward movement is chiefly on Eastern account, though considerable purchases have recently been made for the Southern market. We quote strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Continued activity is witnessed in the market for grain bags, and the exceeding firmness noticeable for some time past shows no signs of abating. Stocks are ample to meet the requirements of the trade, but there is no surplus, and present prices will undoubtedly be sustained. Burlaps and gunnies remain rather quiet, with no material variation in prices. We quote: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 39c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 36c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@25c; gunnies, single, 13@19c; do double, 28c; wool-sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market exhibited a good degree of animation last week, and quotations were fully sustained: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.50@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $1 90@2.00 per brl; Utica cement, $1 90@2.00; Akron cement, $1 90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 20@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@3 15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60 00; building brick, $9.50@12 00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$ 9 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	13 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	......	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	......	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	......	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	......	32 00

BROOM CORN—The market was dull at the following quotations: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75@120 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@100.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150 00.

BEANS—The following are the prices current: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice premium; and $2.50@3 15 for navy.

CHEESE—The past week has witnessed some improvement in the condition of this market, the demand being more active and prices ruling firmer all around. The supply is fair and the quality of the cheese now in store is unusually fine for the season. Prices were yesterday advanced a ½c as follows: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—Under this head we have no change to report. The demand is only fair, but dealers look for an active trade by and by, and both anthracite, and bituminous varieties are being held with decided firmness, the tendency of the former being upward. We repeat our quotation, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9 60; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6 00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Nothing new has taken place in the market for this class of goods. The quiet that has prevailed for the past six weeks or more remains undisturbed, and there are at present no indications of returning activity. The few orders received from day to day are promptly filled at the subjoined quotations:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries	2.50@2 60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3 25
Corn, Yarmouth	3 80
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 26
Oysters, 2 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The movement in this market was a light one, and prices were little better than nominal. The stocks are large: Pork barrels, $1 30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 85; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15 00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@28.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—Met with a good demand at yesterday's prices, 14@15c per dozen. The supply is equal to all requirements of the trade.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade continues reasonably active, but prices ruled lower for many articles in the list, notably so for tartaric acid, chloroform, gum camphor, and iodine. We revise our list as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.40	@ 1.45
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	67	@ 70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@ 28
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ ....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.25	@ ....
Borax, ref., lb	38	@ 40
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@ 1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.50	@ 1.00
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	35	@ 40
Gum camphor, lb	70	@ ....
Gum opium, lb	....	8.00
Gum shellac, lb	45	@ 50
Glue, white, lb	45	@ 50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@12.00
Lye, conc, case	6.00	@ ....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@ 5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@ 1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.25	@ 6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	68	@ 70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@ ....
Potassium, iod., lb	3.75	@ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	3.00	@ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@ 2.75
Red precip., lb	1.50	@ 1.55
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.50	@ 2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@ 1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@ 16
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 9

FISH—The only change noted in this market since our last review was a decline, yesterday, in whitefish, of 15@25c ℔ ½ brl. Codfish is temporarily scarce, and is firmer in consequence, and will probably advance. Other descriptions are only in moderate supply. The general trade is very quiet. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.70@4 80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1, shore mackerel, $9 00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7 25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5 50@5 75; George's codfish, $5 50@5.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried-fruit trade is reviving a little, and a better feeling seems to prevail, but the general market is still lacking in strength, concessions being the order of the day. Stocks are steadily improving, and will soon be in good working order. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@18c; raisins, $2 65@2.75; blackberries, 13½@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is an excessive supply of everything in this line, and prices are away down. There are four times as many peaches as can be well taken care of, and the wonder is as to what can be done with so many; the afternoon train is worse than nothing, and receipts by that train are mostly disposed of for about the cost of freight; Michigan has sent in some 40,000 baskets to-day. Sales: Apples—150 brls fair at $2.00; 60 poor at $1 50; 95 choice at $2 50@3 00. Peaches—1,300 boxes left over at 12½@20c; 800 at 25c; 2 240 boxes good at 30@40c; 300 good Crawfords at 50@55c; 225 choice to fancy at 60@75c; 225 baskets small at 25@30c; 1,400 good at 40c; 800 at 45c; 700 selections at 50c; 250 choice Crawfords at 60@70c. Grapes—13 cases (14 lbs) at 8a c, 2,000 in small boxes at 7@8c per lb; baskets at 65@70c. Pears—90 boxes poor Bartletts at 40@50c; 50 choice at 70c; 100 at 80@90c; 75 boxes White Doyen at 80c. Berries—Lower and dull. Sales: Blackberries—40 cases (16 qts) at $2 00 per case; 21 at $2 15; 95 at $2.25; 40 at $2 40.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Tomatoes—90 boxes choice at 50c; 20 soft at 40c. Green corn—600 doz at 8@10c. Muskmelons—60 crates at $2 00 per crate; 20 at $1.75. Watermelons—1,600 small at $12 00 per 100; 1,200 medium size at $14 00@16.00.

GROCERIES—In this department the past week has been chiefly notable on account of the steadiness of prices, there having been no change in values except for allspice, which to-day advanced 2c, or 17@18c. The demand for coffees, sugars, rice and spices, continues steadily fair, but the inquiry for other goods in the list is small and rather spasmodic. Stocks, both of staple and fancy groceries are in good working order, and the wants of the country trade are being promptly met. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¼; Carolina, 9¾@11½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14c; crushed and powdered, 12¾@13c; granulated, 12¾@12½c; A standard, 11¾@11½c; do No 2, 11½c; B 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@33c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c. White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $17 00@19 00; do, loose pressed, $15 00@16 00; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HAY—Early in the week, the market for pressed timothy hay was excited, and prices advanced about $2 00 per ton. The demand was not particularly active, but the offerings were meagre, and the market was kept bare at the advance. Other descriptions remain dull, with but slight improvement in prices. The demand is only fair at the annexed quotations, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $17 00@19 00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@11 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new has been developed in the hide market since our last review. Dealers report continued activity in the demand, both for local account and for shipment East, and the daily arrivals are readily absorbed at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 23c; dry flint, 21@22c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a fair movement in this market last week, and quotations were firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@	5 8-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 8-10@	6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	10½	@ 11	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@ 12	rates

LEATHER—The market is somewhat unsettled at present, but no quotable change has taken place, and we repeat our list of a week ago, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ℔ lb	40@	43
Kip ℔ lb	85@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	21
Calf city	1.20@	1.40
Calf country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, heavy	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	34@	35
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.24@	1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	48
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market last week exhibited a good degree of activity, the changes in quotations were few and unimportant. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do 14x20, $17 00; do, roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 45c; tinned copper, 49c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was small, and prices were a shade lower. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19	@ 21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5 00	@6 50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50	@7 25
Tar, ℔ brl	6 00	@6 50

NAILS—In this market a good business was transacted during the week under review, and prices ruled firm and unchanged: 10d to 60d, ℔ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; do 3d; fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8 25; 12½c discount ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—The oil trade has not improved perceptibly since the date of our last weekly review, the demand continuing light all around, with prices generally easy as a consequence. The exception is turpentine, which is scarce and firm. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 91@95c; sperm, $2.10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1 00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in this market during the week, and the quiet, easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still prevalent. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11 50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12 50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven Red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11.50
Paris White	4 00@4 25
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—The supply of iron continues to fall altogether short of the legitimate wants of the trade, and prices continue to advance in consequence. Since our last report there has been an advance of $2 00@3.00 per ton in all brands of Scotch pig. We now quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$67.00	....
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	65.00	....
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	63 00	....
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	62.00	....
No 1 Lake Superior	59 00	....
No. 2 Lake Superior	58 00	....
No. 1 Tuscarawas	60.00	....
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	58.00	....
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	56 00	....

PAPER STOCK—Is in fair request and commands the annexed prices:

Country mixed rags, ℔ lb	3½@3¾
Cotton rags, ℔ lb	4 @4½
Woollen rags, ℔ lb	@1½
Soft woollen rags, ℔ lb	7 @8
Rope and bagging, ℔ lb	3 @4
Cable rope, ℔ lb	4½@5
Printed paper and books, ℔ lb	4 @5
Common paper, ℔ lb	@1

POULTRY—The demand was small, and prices ruled easy, as follows: Spring chickens at $2 50@3.00; old, $4 00@4.50; turkeys, 11@12c per lb.

POTATOES—No new features were developed in this market. The inquiry was meagre, and quotations favored buyers: New at $1.25@2 00 per brl, and 50@65c per bu.

SALT—Trade last week was active on shipping account, and dealers were firm in their views at $2 00 for Saginaw and Onondaga grades. The supply is small. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2 00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse salt, $2 00; coarse Diamond, C, $2 00; dairy, without bags, $3 00; do, with bags, $3 75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Continue in light demand, and at prices which have been current for some time past: Timothy at $2.80@2 90 for good; $2 95@3 00 for prime; seller August, $2 90; clover, $5.65@5 75.

TEAS—No change has taken place in this market. There is a fair demand at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 85c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1 10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 45@55c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 60@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at former quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6 50@7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Since the date of our last weekly review, trade has ruled active, and a much firmer feeling prevailed. The stocks are in good working condition.

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @68c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52 @56c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	50 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @56c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates now current:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs. upward.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40	.80	40	60	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	....	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.40	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,799	6,953	275
Tuesday	2,988	8,864	913
Total	6,787	15,817	1,188
Same time last week	5,365	13,476	1,497
Week before last	6,602	13,635	674

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday	2,790	5,589	368

CATTLE—During the opening hours of the day trade was virtually at a stand still. There was fully an average Tuesday's attendance of buyers, the list embracing a liberal representation from all classes, but there seemed to be a lack of interest all around, and up to 11 o'clock barely 200 head had changed hands, and these were mainly the purchase of a single buyer. As the day advanced, however, the demand improved, and the aggregate of the day's sales made a fair showing. The quality of the offerings was not as good as on yesterday, though, as compared with this day last week, there was noticeable improvement. There was very few really choice beeves on sale, and with a single exception (Mallory Bros. sold a small drove at $6 75) nothing fetched over $6.50. The number of transfers reached between 1,800 and 2,000 head, at $2 30@3 00 for through Texas and Cherokee cattle, and inferior natives; at $3 50@4.75 for common to good Northern wintered Texas cattle and common to extra cows and thinnish steers; at $5.00@5.75 for common to fair shipping beeves, and at $6.00@6 50 for good to choice do. Stock steers were in light request only, but the light supply of desirable lots enabled holders to fully sustain prices. Calves continue in steady demand at $3.50@4.75 for common to medium, and at $5 00@5 75 for good to choice.

Nelson Morris, yesterday, purchased an aggregate of 1,760 head of cattle, involving an expenditure of $104,000. This is probably the largest day's business ever transacted at the Union Stock Yards by one individual. Last week Mr. Morris' purchases reached 5,000 head.

The market closed quiet and steady at about yesterday's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra-Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6 10@6.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5 50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25@4 ..
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2 00@3 00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5 00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price
54	fair roughish steers	1,327	$5 30
18	light fleshy steers	941	5 37½
18	choice steers	1,175	6 00
18	cows	1,064	3 62½
12	stockers	859	4 12½
15	stockers	976	4 37½
18	fleshy steers	1,091	5 37½
17	fleshy steers	1,080	5 00
15	good steers	1,233	5 75
25	Texas cattle	802	2.35
23	Texas cattle	785	3 30
15	choice steers	1,318	6 10
13	choice steers	1,170	6.10
14	Texas cattle	797	2 50
30	Texas cattle	788	2.40
23	good steers	1,336	5.85
17	good steers	1,246	5 85
18	fair steers	1,103	5 12½
62	Texas cattle	1,008	2.57
34	good steers	1,200	6.10
63	butchers' stock	918	4 15
17	butchers' stock	828	3 25
24	Texas cattle	953	2 75
15	Texas cattle	1,233	5 00
15	choice steers	1,343	6 50
55	good steers	1,116	5 75
17	choice steers	1,098	6 00
22	good steers	1,224	6 00
18	good steers	1,125	5 75
34	good steers	1,174	6 00
34	good steers	1,276	5 75
18	good steers	1,149	6 00
34	medium steers	1,156	5 62½
17	rough steers	1,343	5 75
19	fleshy steers	1,048	5.00
54	fleshy steers	1,091	5 25
54	fleshy steers	1,147	5 30
8	extra steers	1,441	6 75
8	Cherokee steers	1,215	5 37½
57	butchers' stock	1,106	4 75
18	medium steers	1,141	5 50
40	smooth steers	1,184	5 75
16	Texans	787	2 87½
12	Texans	953	2 85
48	good steers	1,199	6 00

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been 15,817, against 13,476 last week, and 13,635 for the same period week before last. There was a good demand for light, smooth, even lots, such as are usually sought after by New York buyers, and for this description the market ruled steady and firm at yesterday's prices, but heavy grades were more or less neglected, and prices, without being quotably lower, were weak and irregular. The extreme range for car load lots was $4 25@4.75, with most of the sales at $4.40@4 65. The market closed quiet at $4 25@4 40 for inferior to common; at $4 45@4 55 for medium, and at $4 60@4 75 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No	Av	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
39	229	$4 65	45	255	$4.50	42	325	$4.50
38	211	4 60	70	200	4 65	57	229	4.60
46	202	4.55	45	293	4.45	88	219	4.60
58	226	4 65	43	256	4 35	56	190	4.65
190	211	4 60	71	225	4 60	46	285	4.60
114	252	4 70	113	220	4 70	27	310	4.35
48	295	4.35	31	209	4 50	78	233	4.60
121	214	4 70	49	272	4.50	161	299	4.60
73	185	4.65	66	164	4 65	82	208	4.65
63	216	4 60	245	251	4 70	69	194	4 60
85	195	4.65	45	209	4 60	50	240	4 60
130	190	4 65	56	216	4 65	57	226	4.50
55	272	4.60	19	228	4.60	57	252	4 50
61	262	4.50	65	193	4 65	41	272	4.65
39	282	4.45	59	202	4.55	42	323	4 45
53	219	4 60	40	215	4 60	458	213	4.70
183	314	4 45	42	250	4.40	138	210	4.65
70	197	4 60	61	270	4 50	46	256	4.50
45	219	4 65	40	231	4 50	24	183	4 45
56	321	4.35	57	207	4 70	45	268	4 50
40	215	4 60	56	253	4 65	42	277	4 40
90	349	4.40	50	247	4.55	53	256	4.25

SHEEP—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The demand was small, being confined to supplying current local wants, so that the offerings, though light, proved ample, and previous rates were no more than maintained. We quote inferior to common at $2.50@3.50 per 100 lbs; medium at $3.75@4 25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 4d@11s 9d; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—1:20 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts of wheat last three days, 12,500 quarters; 1,100 American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—2:30 p. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—Spring, 11s 6d@11s 11d. Corn, 27s 9d. Lard, 38s 6d. Weather fair. Breadstuffs firm.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Consols, money, 92½; account, 92½@92⅝; bonds of '62, 92; '65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, Aug 13.—Rentes 55f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 13.—Cotton—Heavy; middling upland, 9¼@9½d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales 8 000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower.

Red spring wheat, 11s 6d@11s 11d; red winter, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Oats, 3s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 13,000 bu of which 1,000 were American. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 17,000, of which 11 000 were American.

Lard, 38s 6d. Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 35s.

Turpentine, 37s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,836, making the supply for the week, thus far, 3,315, or 193 cars, against 287 last week. The market opened slow, this morning, at ¼ to ½c advance on all grades. The run this week is unusually light, the majority of cattle being of an inferior quality. Good cattle are in ready demand at an advance. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales of 265 Illinois steers, av 1,062 to 1,211 lbs, at $5 70@6.60; 126 Michigan steers, av 1,020 to 1 219 lbs, at $4 75@6.25; 317 Indiana steers, av 1,065 to 1,428 lbs, at $5.75@6 75; 20 Canada stockers, av 988 lbs, at $4 75; 85 Michigan stockers, av 818 to 998 lbs, at $4.50@5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 200, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 2,000, against 5 800 the same time last week. Market not yet opened. No sales to report.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, thus far, 4,400, against 11,850 last week. Market opened at 15c, an advance on last week's prices. There is a large quantity of scalawag hogs in the yards that cannot be forced on the market at any figure prices. The rule for scalawag stock is at $3 50 to $4.25. Good hogs readily command $5 00. Choice lots light bring a shade higher. Sales, 107 Illinois, av 202 lbs, at $5 00; 334 Indiana hogs, av from 180 to 224 lbs, at $5.00.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass. Aug. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 736. Prices about the same as last week. Sales of choice at $10.00@10 50; extra, $9 00@9.50; first quality, $7.25@8.50; second, $6.00@7.00; third, $4.50@5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,413. Prices gradually going down; market dull; sales in lots at [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—There is a better demand for bleached goods and prints, resulting from a reduction in the price on these fabrics, which has stimulated buyers to lay in their stocks in anticipation of future wants. Other cotton fabrics continue slow of sale, with no important changes. Clothes and cassimeres in fair request where prices favor buyers a little, but there is no speculative movement, and the aggregate sales are small for this season of the year. Domestic shawls are selling fairly from first hands at the opening prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug 13.—COTTON—Steady, with good shipping demand; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, scarcely so firm; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.50; common to good extra, $7.00@7.35; good to choice do, $7.40@8 25; white wheat extra, $8 25@9.50; St. Louis, $7.75@11 00. Rye flour firm with a fair demand at $4 25@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and easier; receipts, 8,000 bu; prime Northwestern spring, afloat, $1.65½; new amber Michigan, $1.82; No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.67@1.67½; soft new red Ohio, $1.60. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn, firm; receipts, 120,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63½@64c; sail do, 64½@65c. Oats heavy; receipts, 22,000 bu; Western, 44@46c; Ohio, 49@52c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE, AUG. 10.—Wheat, 83,000; corn, 1,400,375; oats, 2,073 000; barley, 54,000; malt, 215,000; rye, 130,000; peas, 32 000.

EGGS—Quiet and weak; Western, 18@19c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; rio, 14@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c. Rice firm.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 50½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13 62½@13 75. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear, 7½c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8½@9c; old, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92½@93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.60. Corn steady; mixed, 59c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat stronger and advanced. Corn firm and in good demand; sales 84,000 bu prime at 52@53c. Oats scarce; No. 2 Western nominal at 37c. Freights unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 13.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $14 00. Bacon, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10@10½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, and in good demand; superfine Western, $4 50@6 00; extra, $6 75@8.00; family, $8 50@9 50. Wheat very strong, choice white, $1.85@1.90; fair to prime, $1 70@1 80; choice amber, $1 85@1 90. Corn firm; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats firm and higher; mixed Western, 45@46c; white, 47@48c.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant; mess pork, $14.25. Bulk meats firm but nothing doing on account of want of stock. Bacon active and higher; shoulders and sides, 9½c; clear rib, 10c; sugar-cured hams, 16½@17½c. Lard quiet at 8½@9c for Western.

BUTTER—Dull and depressed; choice round lots, 18c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; choice superfine, $5.00@5 50; extra, $5 75@6 25. Wheat firm; new red, $1.76@1 79; old, $1.85; new white, $1 90. Rye, 80c. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 61@61½c. Oats steady; white, 41@45c. Provisions firm. Mess pork, $14 00@14 25.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.42; No 2, $1 41. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28c. Corn in fair demand, and firm; No. 2, 43c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10 000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; old, $7 25@7.50; new, $7.00. Wheat steady for dry at $1 35@1.40. Corn steady at 46c. Rye quiet; old, 73@75c; new, 60@70c. Oats firm for old at 34@38c; new quiet at 25@30c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13 25. Lard quiet and firm at 8c, 8½c, and 8¾c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6½c, generally held at 6½c; clear rib, 8c; clear rib, 8½c. Bacon in good demand; sales of shoulders, 7c; clear rib wanted at 9½c; held at 9¾c; jobbing sales of clear sides, 9¾@9¾; held at 9¾c to come out of smoke. Sugar-cured hams firm at 15½@16c.

HOGS—Firm at $4 75@5.20.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, but lower, at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 21@21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4 50@7 00. Corn meal irregular at $3.20@3.40. Oats dull at 35@36c.

HAY—Quiet; new timothy, $25.00.

BRAN—$1.10@1 15.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer and held ¼ higher; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear sides, 10@10½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; closed weak; extra, $1 90; No. 1, $1 81@1.82; amber, $1 80@1 84. Corn steady at 54c. Oats in good demand at 36c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 83; amber Michigan, $1 85; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1 78; No. 1 red winter, $1 75; old, $1.80; No. 2, $1 67; No. 3, $1.42½@1 43. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 44c; low mixed, 47½c; white, 51@52; no grade, 46½@46½. Oats quiet; No. 1, new, 35c; No. 2, 30@31c; old, 33c; Michigan, 33c; rejected, 26c.

FREIGHTS—Strong and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 32 000 bu; oats, 2,700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; [illegible] No. 2 red, $1.80; No. 3 do, nominally $1 62@1.63. Corn active and a shade better; No. 2 mixed, 36½@37c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 26@26½c. Rye—No. 2, 56½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; order lots, $13 50. Bulkmeats—Sales over 1,000,000 lbs; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 8½c. Bacon active and higher; large sales shoulders cash and buyer the month; shoulders, 7½c; clear ribs 9½c; clear sides, 9½@10c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4 50@5.00.

CATTLE—3@6½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—TOBACCO—Active at full figures; receipts light; sales, 79 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13 25. Bacon very firm and held higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 10c, packed. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Sugar cured hams firm at 15@15½c. Lard steady at 9¾@10½c.

WHISKEY—89@90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and firm. Wheat better; No. 2 red, $1 43, but closed higher. Corn dull, and nominally unchanged. Oats steady; old held at 36c; new No. 2 at 32c.

PETROLEUM—Refined easier, but unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—COTTON—Fair demand; low middling, 20½@20¾c. Receipts, 7 bales; exports, none.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4 50@7 00. Corn meal, $3.20@3.40. Corn dull at 56c. Oats dull at 35@38c.

HAY—Quiet; new timothy, $25 00.

BRAN—$1.10@1 15.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm and ¼c higher, 10@10½c; shoulders scarce and firm at 7@7½c; clear sides, 10@10½c. Lard, 9½@9¾c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—PASSED DOWN—Props Nebraska, Nashua, Fay and barge.

PASSED UP—Prop Sun and barges; schrs Mather, Jennie Rumball, Dacotah.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—PASSED UP—Props Atlantic, Lawrence; barks Hemisphere, Favorite; schrs Wenona, A. H. Moss, Amoskeag.

PASSED DOWN—Props Mayflower, Isaac May and barge; schrs E. R. Turner, Golden Rule, John Wesley.

WIND—Northwest.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*9:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:50 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*6:40 p m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n.	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:35 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:05 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:25 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 p m
Mail	†5:00 a m	*6:40 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	*9:10 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	†6:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:00 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:30 a m	7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

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Wednesday Morning, August 14, 1872.

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THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

Nearly every State in the Union has some provision in its Constitution that elections shall be *free*. The very general use in America of the folded or secret ballot, whereby a voter is supposed and intended to vote without its being known for whom he votes, is meant to render his choice as free as the promptings of his own will, because as secret. If the voter chooses to unite with others in forming a political party, and to surrender his individual choice to that of the party in relation to candidates, to promote a greater success of principles than could otherwise be achieved, he should make this partial surrender voluntarily, in the full exercise of his freedom, without being either terrified or dragooned, bought or bribed. Nor does it matter if even 95 per cent of the people of the United States were left free to vote as they choose, if the remaining 5 per cent, on whom the choice depends are either dragooned or bribed. If 2 per cent of the popular vote, or 150,000 votes, can be thus influenced, the effect is the same as if the whole were.

In looking at the machinery by which the two candidates are running their campaign, we see one marked contrast. One of the candidates is supported by those who have no Federal patronage to employ, no office-holders to assess, no subsidized press to rely on, no money to expend except what is voluntarily contributed. The other candidate is at the head of the Government; but he has no hesitation whatever in making the Government his personal instrument. Its sixty thousand officers, each one capable of controlling from three to five votes from mere "family" motives, serve their chief as blindly as so many Jesuits the Pope, or as the Emperor Napoleon's police obeyed that moribund and hollow humbug; or if, now and then, one refuses, off goes his head, and a more pliant tool takes his place. All this is rotten in Republicanism and wrong in morals. A Postmaster, and all his clerks, sons, brothers, cousins, and male servants, should be as free to vote against the President who appointed the Postmaster as for him. The assumption to the contrary is a corrupt and rotten assumption, originating in a demoralized public conscience that has seen the face of vice so often it cannot distinguish the features of virtue. An officer in the Civil Service should obey the orders from Washington concerning his duties, but not concerning the choice of a new Administration. In the latter duty he should stand as *one of the people*, not as a member of a Swiss guard of Papal mercenaries. His vote should not be hired or bought.

"But," say many, "if he does not agree with his President, he ought to resign." If he does not agree with his superiors in anything affecting the performance of his duties, he should resign. But his vote and his political influence are his own, and should continue so whatever office he holds. Yet the country presents, first of all, the demoralizing spectacle of 60,000 subaltern officers without a conscience; all bought, paid for, wearing the collar on their necks, and bound to the [illegible] of Grant. With each of them there [illegible] average of four or five persons in[illegible]ced by him. In all, there is three hundred thousand practically-purchased voters, bought with office and patronage that belong, not to the President, but to the people. The robbery of the people is as great as if the money were taken out of the Treasury to buy these votes with. They are more in number than the majority by which Grant was elected. They are votaries of despotism—unprincipled—they stick at nothing—upholding their chief because he is their chief, and asking no questions.

Several hundred of these control newspapers, and, in every case, the newspaper is an apologist for every blunder, mistake, or indecency Grant has committed. A wholesale effort has been made to debauch the press of the country, in order that there might be no unbought honest vehicles of public opinion anywhere. One journal is owned by a banker, who has large public deposits in his bank for him to loan out and get the interest on. This has been done in Pennsylvania with $2,000,000 of the State money, and very heavily in New York and Philadelphia. Others are owned by Postmasters, Revenue Assessors and Collectors, Whiskey Inspectors, etc. All this mercenary army of corrupted voters are prodigiously fearful that Greeley will restore Slavery, revive the Rebellion, pay the Rebel debt, pension the Rebel soldiers, and so on.

But, in fact, the present danger to the country comes not from Slavery, nor Rebels, nor Rebel debts, but from this army of subsidized and purchased voters, bought with pay and fighting for office. They boast of their complete control of a bigoted partisan vote in the North, of an ignorant black vote in the South, and of vast sums of money at their command, to be used—for what? Their system is at war with the very freedom of elections. An election held after the casting and controlling votes have been bought, bribed, and bullied by these means, is a fraud and a failure. The popular will and judgment are set at naught. The cards are stocked and the dice loaded by a corrupt use of the powers vested by the people in the President, and thenceforth he plays the game against them at an unfair advantage.

All this must be cleansed and purified at this election. The theory must be declared and enforced, that hereafter all office-holders belong to the people, and not to the President. There must be no purchased votes. They must be as free as every other voter to vote for or against the President under whom they serve. If in no other way can this abuse be rectified, they must be elected by the people themselves at the polls. When that plan is adopted, we shall see a marvellous independence on the part of all office-holders in criticising the reigning President.

THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Recent events which have transpired in North Carolina, in connection with the State campaign and election, are already beginning to suggest the question whether the political power wielded by the negro element in the South is not a serious menace to Republican institutions. During the campaign, colored men who dared to express a preference for Mr. Greeley were mobbed, driven from their homes, and one colored Greeley man was killed by the infuriated Grantites. On election day, a colored man, at Clifton's Mills, Franklin County, named Hal. Young, came to the polls and voted for Merrimon. As soon as he had deposited his vote, and before time was givn him to leave the polls, a colored Grant man, named Tom Spivey, took a pitchfork and stabbed him through the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested, and is now in Louisville jail. There had been no quarrel of any kind between the two men; but the brutal deed was done to gratify that ignorant hatred which has been implanted in the breasts of the majority of the negroes of the South against those of their own race who have intelligence and independence enough to vote for candidates of their own choice.

This is but the beginning of the end; and, if some stern measures are not devised to check it, it will grow into dimensions fraught with evil to the whole country, manifesting itself especially upon political occasions, which are always heated and excited, and full of provocations for the display of the worst passions. The negroes of the South, as a mass, are superstitious, ignorant, and brutal, governed only by the lowest instincts, and incapable of comprehending the issues of a political campaign. Of course, they are not to blame for their condition. That has grown out of long years of servitude and enforced ignorance, and it will take long years to overcome the blighting influences of that servitude. But the fact remains, nevertheless. They vote in a herd for the regular nomination, without regard to issues or the character of the candidates, which they neither can appreciate nor comprehend. So far from understanding things of this nature, or being able to exercise the elective franchise after the spirit of the average American citizen, they cannot conscientiously take oath as to their own names or ages, or the time they have been in a State. They do as they are bidden, and vote as they are bidden, by those who have authority over them, just as they worked under the orders of the taskmaster, and it is not at all to be wondered at. And, as fresh converts to religion among savage tribes deem it to be their first religious office to kill those who are of a different faith, so the Southern negroes deem it their first political duty to kill or maim every other one of their race who has intelligence enough to act from his own free choice. The exultation growing out of their new and sudden freedom and enjoyment of social and political privileges arises from the idea that their freedom means license, and the unrestrained use of their natural instincts, which are brutal and depraved.

The introduction of such an element as this into American politics, and its manipulation by unprincipled men to subserve their base purposes, are something entirely new in our history, and the numerical strength of this element in the South only increases the certainty of the injury which it threatens. As at present constituted and used, it is a menace to Republican institutions, for it is the domination, in a large section, of ignorance and barbarism over intelligence and civilization. Its only tendency is to array whites against blacks, than which nothing can be more unfortunate, or more detrimental to the interests of the negroes themselves. No one questions the lawful right of the black men to vote, but, when that vote is managed by designing men, bent upon public plunder, and represents only ignorance, perjury, brutality, and the lowest ruffianism, it becomes those in the North who have invested these negroes with such dangerous powers to put them under better influences; and this can only be done by turning out the carpet-bag tribe, and banishing them from the places which they have so long filled and so abundantly disgraced. The whole drift of the Grant party in their campaign in North Carolina, from Secretary Boutwell down to the most petty carpet-bagger, was to perpetuate the animosities between the two races, and to encourage the negro in the free use and gratification of his ignorant nature. No restraint was placed upon him; no caution was administered to him; but, on the other hand, he was crammed with falsehoods and filled with wild stories of the horrors which his life-long friend, Mr. Greeley, would inflict upon him, if he were elected President; while Grant, who had voted all his life, until he became President, to keep him in slavery, and had never done anything for him, was set before him as the savior of the black race.

In pointing out this danger to the country, we do not blame the negro for his condition, nor do we deny him the full and equal right to vote; but that condition must not be made a menace, neither must that vote be used for purposes of intimidating those who have sense enough to vote as their judgment dictates. Persistence in such negro ruffianism as disgraced the election in North Carolina is fraught with disastrous consequences in the no very distant future, and the responsibility will rest upon the heads of the demagogues who thus use it.

The Common Council, at its session on Monday evening, confirmed the nomination, by the Mayor, of Elmer Washburn, and that gentleman, therefore, now has charge of the police force of the city. Whether he has the executive ability to manage the force so as to make it conducive to the security of life and property, remains to be seen. We have no purpose, therefore, to congratulate Mr. Washburn upon the position which he has secured; but, on the other hand, would prefer to remind him that his place is no sinecure. Life and property have never been more insecure, and thieves, burglars, roughs, and rowdies never more abundant than now; and, if he does not surround himself with assistants of tried honesty and ability, he will prove a failure, however capable he may be himself. He must drive the thieves out of this city, or they will drive him out. If he does this, and succeeds in checking the constant loss of property, and the almost constant assaults upon citizens, not only in the suburbs, but even in the crowded highways, and so organizes and conducts the police force as to make it a terror to scoundrels of every grade, he will receive the gratitude of all honest people in Chicago. There is room for a capable, efficient, and energetic Chief of Police in this city, and a large field in which he can operate; and we devoutly hope that the Mayor has at last found the man who is qualified to fill the place. Time will tell.

SAN DOMINGO.

During Andrew Johnson's Administration, General Cabral was elected President of the Dominican Republic. He proposed to sell the Bay of Samana to the United States, whereupon General Baez denounced him as a traitor, incited an insurrection that drove him from his position, and established himself as President *vi et armis*. The usurper at once did what he had deposed Cabral for doing. He sent two Americans, Davis Hatch and E. P. Smith, to Washington, to offer to lease or sell Samana, or to transfer the whole country, to the United States. He asked, as a condition, that the latter should keep him in power until the negotiations were over. This, Secretary Seward promptly declined to do, saying: "That would be an act of war in itself." So the negotiations fell through. In 1869, Baez, then involved in a desperate war with the legitimate President, Cabral, and in a difficulty with Hayti about the boundary between the two countries, made new overtures to Grant. The latter grasped at the idea. He kept his illegal Military Secretary, General Babcock, in San Domingo for many months, and he sent ten United States vessels, at a cost of over $490,000, according to official reports, to aid Babcock in his negotiations. Part of this force captured the steamer Telegrafo, which had a regular commission from the regular President, Cabral, and turned her over to Baez. Part of it was sent to the harbor of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti. When it arrived there, the guns were shotted and turned upon the town. The officer in command landed, with an armed and uniformed guard, and presented the President of Hayti with a written notification that, if there was "any intervention, direct or indirect," in Dominican affairs by Hayti, his fleet would instantly blow Port-au-Prince to pieces. By such means, Grant kept Baez in power, doing precisely what one of the first of American statesmen had declared would be "an act of war in itself." While American vessels, guns, and troops were thus used to prop up an usurper, that usurper was keeping in prison an American citizen, Davis Hatch, whom he suspected of being opposed to annexation. On trumped-up charges, he had him sentenced, first to death, then to banishment. Babcock testified before a Committee of Congress that he knew of Hatch's condition, and did nothing whatever to obtain his release. The prisoner was finally set free, when Babcock had left the island, on the peremptory demand of United States Consul Perry, who testified that Babcock afterwards reproached him for having let out of prison an enemy of the treaty, and said that Grant was very much displeased thereat.

The treaty was finally drawn. It provided that the President should send Baez at once, without waiting for the Senate's ratification, $100,000 in gold and $50,000 worth of arms; that the President should do everything in his power to have it ratified; and that all grants of land to American citizens should be held inviolate. The three negotiators on our side were Messrs. Babcock, Cazneau, and Fabens. It is said that the first had a valuable grant. It is known that the two latter had several such, a single one of which included one-seventh of all San Domingo! How faithfully the President lobbied for this treaty, General Pleasonton has shown us. Charles Sumner was displaced from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations because he opposed it. Efforts to bribe Carl Schurz to support it failed; and Grant sent Pleasonton notice to remove Schurz's brother-in-law from the Chicago Collectorship "at once." Pleasonton remonstrated, but in vain. In Grant's eyes, the ousting of a brother-in-law from office is a punishment worthy of the gods. So he sated his thirst for petty vengeance.

The treaty was rejected by a decisive vote. The people have indorsed that rejection. Has the President given up his scheme? One of the Vice Presidents at Philadelphia was Tracy, of Texas, Chairman of the Grant State Committee, and editor of the Houston *Union*. He interviewed Grant before going home, and published in the *Union* a long account of that interview, which we printed some weeks since. According to this, the President hopes, if re-elected, to make the acquisition of San Domingo merely the first step toward the annexation of Cuba and Mexico. This semi-official statement of intentions is something to be considered by the prudent men who recognize the fact that, while we have so many questions to settle within our present boundaries, the extension of those boundaries to include bankrupt, quarrelling States, with a population in which ignorance, idleness, and vice strive for the mastery, would be the height of folly.

The letter of Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville, formerly Congressman-at-Large from this State, and one of the most influential and high-minded men in the country, to the Secretary of the Grant Committee, declining to take the stump for their candidate, and announcing himself for Greeley, is one of the strongest documents that have been published since the campaign commenced. We reproduce a few of the telling paragraphs with which Mr. Moulton sums up the issues of the campaign:

> In my judgment, there is no fact that so generally pervades the public mind as the sentiment that General Grant falls immeasurably short of satisfying the intelligent American idea of what an American President should be.
>
> The apathy that everywhere prevails in General Grant's behalf is evidence of want of confidence in his statesmanship.
>
> The present Administration is a close corporation, and none but the favored few have admission or power. It is class rule, and hardly government by the people at all.
>
> * * * * *
>
> The animosities of the past ought to end. Universal amnesty should prevail, upon the full and complete submission of the people of the late rebellious States to the authority of the Constitution and laws.
>
> Seven years' probation and submission ought to be a sufficient test of good faith on the part of the people of the South.
>
> I rejoice in the Liberal movement. It will purify the Government, and give the power back into the hands of the people, where it properly belongs. It will elevate to the Presidency an honest and competent statesman, who will administer the Government on principles of equity, fraternity, and equal justice to all.

"It (the present Administration) is class rule, and hardly government by the people at all." And what a class! Cameron, Morton, Chandler, Butler, Murphy, Casey, Leet, Dent, Babcock, and Porter. This list enumerates fully three-fourths, in point of influence, of what is called the Government of the United States at the present time. If Governor Oglesby or Senator Logan would tell the people on the stump what *they* think of this "class rule," which is hardly government by the people at all,—tell the people publicly what they have been telling them privately these two years,—they would repeat with additional emphasis what Mr. Moulton has had the moral courage and independence to say.

The census of the State of Maine for 1870 showed a population of 626,915, against 628,279 for 1860. The difference between the two periods is so small as to prove that the population of the State is nearly stationary. Therefore, its total vote on the 9th of September next ought to be the same as at the corresponding election four years ago, when the circumstances were exactly similar. For the purposes of comparison, we republish the vote at that election:

SEPTEMBER ELECTION, 1868.

Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
Chamberlain...75,824	Pillsbury.......55,421	21,403

CONGRESS, 1868.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1.	Lynch.......16,718	Shaw..............14,579	2,139
2	Morrill.......14,281	Garcelon.......... 9,650	4,631
3	Blaine.......16,127	Farley.............12,881	3,246
4.	Peters.......13,337	Ladd.............. 8,373	4,964
5.	Hale.........14,163	Wiswell...........11,677	2,486

The Congressional Districts are the same now as they were in 1868.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger has given the Grantites of Springfield, O., his views on the crisis. He said that, under Andrew Johnson, "nearly one-fourth of the internal revenue" was stolen. He did not say that, under Grant, who was elected on a platform that condemned the extravagance of Johnson's Administration, one-fourth of all the revenue, internal and otherwise, was "annually lost in the collection." The report of the Civil Service Commission, which was composed exclusively of Grant men, states that the amount "lost" is $127,000,000 a year. The people pay $510,000,000; the Government gets $383,000,000, and spends a goodly proportion of this on Chorpenning, Secor, and like claims. Mr. Shellabarger said that the public debt had been reduced, under Grant, $333,000,000 (a sum considerably above Boutwell's statement), and that it was reduced, under Johnson, $13,000,000. In a speech to the House, Secretary (then Representative) Boutwell declared that the debt was reduced, in two years and nine months of Johnson's rule, by $1,066,000,000, just *eighty-two* times the sum stated by Shellabarger. This estimate, however, included payments on pensions and interest. Excluding these, we find, by the official report of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in December, 1868, that the whole reduction of the debt, in three years and seven months of Johnson's rule, was over $470,000,000. The average rate of reduction under Johnson was nearly $2,000,000 a month more than the average rate under Grant. If Mr. Shellabarger made his speech without knowing these facts, he is an ignoramus. If he knew them and yet made this speech, what is he?

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, is a pleasant, third-rate man, who has not disgraced the Gubernatorial chair of the easiest State in the Union to rule. His money has often figured in politics, but his own first positive appearance therein was last May, when he secured General Hawley's defeat and Senator Ferry's success. Elated by this piece of strategy (for he gained his point by pretending to favor Hawley), he has since bought out the Hartford *Post*, and is using it to advance the cause. Its editorial columns betray very plainly the absence of Bromley's (and any other good writer's) vigorous pen. In its issue of the 9th inst., somebody dilates on the fearful sin of the Governor of Georgia, in wishing to furnish wooden limbs to legless men, and to inter some 2,000 unburied skeletons of soldiers killed in the war. Governor Jewell may desire that Southern cities should be filled with uncared-for cripples, and Southern fields bear plenteous harvests of grinning skulls; but he will find few men outside the ring of battered politicians who control Grant to join him in such a wish.

Two women, a Bostonian and a Chicagoan, have published letters against the policy of selling the Woman-Suffrage support for the flimsy bid in the Philadelphia platform. Their views, albeit presented with a touch of the acidity and the pomposity that are apt to make feminine manifestoes absurd are well worth attention. The main point in each letter is this: The chief argument for giving woman the ballot is the influence she will exert for the right, regardless of mere expediency. How can this argument be used by the people who urge the Woman-Suffragists to unite with the Grant party, regardless of all points of difference, careless what wrongs they may further, so long as they can forward their own cause? This is something which Miss Anthony will find it hard to answer. We commend the question to the careful consideration of intelligent women.

The breaking down of party lines in West Virginia is without a parallel even in the National campaign. A new Constitution is to be voted upon, and State officers are to be elected Aug. 22. If the Constitution fails, however, the election will be illegal, and will have to be held again in October,—the time designated by the present Constitution. The Grant Convention, held May 23, passed a resolution declaring the Constitution question not a party issue, and nominated no State officers. The Democratic Convention, held May 30, approved of the new Constitution, and nominated J. N. Camden as Governor. The present incumbent, J. J. Jacob, a Democrat, at once bolted. He is now at the head of five tickets: Greeley, Grant, Bourbon Democratic, moderate Democratic, and "mixed." A man with parts of five parties supporting him is an anomaly in American politics.

We are in receipt of the *National Transition Moonly Voice*, which is published in New Jersey, "full-moonly," and is "devoted to national scientific reconstruction." We gather from it that the "sixth seal" will soon be opened, and will finish the world far more effectually than a hundred comets combined. There will be time, however, to elect our next President, and the *N. T. M. Voice* is crying aloud to its readers to select independent Electors. We expect to see a fierce competition between Stanley Matthews and Blanton Duncan for the possession of the *Moonly Voice* as an organ. The fact that its title proclaims it to be always in a transition state will irresistibly allure the Vacillator; while the fact that it is a century or two behind the age will give it unlimited value in the eyes of the Bourbon.

The Treasury of Pennsylvania nominally holds $2,129,000. Of this sum, over $2,000,000 are lent to 54 banks or bankers throughout the State. Two of these have failed. Others will fail if the money thus loaned is withdrawn. Two or three of them are owned by the Cameron family, and are said to have no appreciable capital except Treasury funds. The men who are responsible for this are in the Republican ring which has controlled the State. While this ring remains in power, Pennsylvania is sure to be systematically plundered. Yet, because these men can get straight Republican nominations, it is held to be the duty of honest, intelligent Republicans to vote for them, although they know them to be thieves.

A few weeks ago, the Russian village of Volotchik, near the Austrian frontier, caught fire. The firemen of the neighboring Austrian town of Brody hurried towards the burning village. Arrived at the Custom House, they were stopped by the soldiers stationed there, and bidden to procure passports before going on. Indignant at the command, they returned to Brody. The road thither was lighted by the flames of Volotchik, which was burned to the ground. The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, which would naturally not exaggerate Russian stupidity, tells the story, as an illustration of the evils of the passport system.

Some discreet friend of Buchanan Read ought to choke off the rash admirers who are writing reminiscences of the dead man by the column, and vying with each other in adulation. Read was a superb talker, and a mediocre poet, painter, and sculptor. He did too many things to do any one of them well. Yet he has received almost measureless praise, and the last panegyrist calls him "a Michael Angelo"! This is mere cruelty to the dead. Such stuff is apt to inspire contempt for praisers and praised.

POLITICAL.

The Evansville *Journal*, the Lafayette *Journal*, and other Grant papers in Indiana, continue to print the name of John R. Cravens on their Electoral ticket, while he himself is on the Greeley stump for Lieutenant Governor, and all the "truly loyal" paid organs are denouncing him.

—Henry H. Robinson has been expelled from the Republican Club at Wabash.—*Indiana Post Office Paper.*

That's how to do it. Clean 'em out.

—Some of Grant's numerous Ku-Klux in North Carolina, afraid to meet Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, one night last week, fired into his wife's bedchamber, doing no serious damage, but creating very great alarm in his family. This is the second time that this outrage has been perpetrated.

—Three ex-Mayors of Grand Rapids, Mich., viz: Messrs. J. W. Champlin, L. H. Randall, and W. T. Powers, claimed for Grant, declare in a card:

> We do not favor the proposed Louisville Convention, and, as between the two prominent candidates now before the people, we are not in favor of renewing the term of the present incumbent.

—Postmaster Winans, of Newport, Ky., married a first cousin of the President, Miss Matilda Simpson, and obtained his appointment on account of that connection. He was not a resident of Newport until after the 4th of March, 1869, but a citizen of Clermont County, O.

—The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, a Grant paper, says "about 500 persons" attended the Greeley Convention in Franklin County, Aug. 7, and nominated for Senators O. S. Rixford, of Highgate; Jasper Rand, of St. Albans; and Charles Royce, of Richford. The whole vote of Franklin County is about 5,200, and it has given 1,400 Republican majority.

—Events which have recently transpired justify the belief that the Conservatives will carry California by a handsome majority for Greeley.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

—The Westfield (Mass.) *News Letter* believes that, if Sumner is nominated for Governor, Massachusetts can be carried for Greeley.

—General William F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, Mass., who has been claimed for both Grant and Greeley, is opposed to both.

—The Chairman and the Secretary of the New Bedford (Mass.) Republican City Committee, Messrs. Pardon Devoll and Benjamin F. Brownell, have declared for Greeley.

—It will be no great jump for the American people from Cæsar to Horace—only the regular advance of all classes.

—Worcester, Mass., "the Heart of the Commonwealth," has a very large Greeley Club, headed by Mayor George F. Verry, and including in its membership William H. Earle, B. W. Potter, David Manning, Dr. H. F. Bishop, Dr. F. Kelley, Gideon Harris, Dr. O. Martin, H. L. Parker, M. J. McCafferty, A. V. Newton, E. S. Stone, Daniel McNaughton, D. A. Hawkins, and S. D. Tourtellot.

—The two-thirds rule deprived Captain Alfred T. Lacey, of Memphis, of the Liberal Congressional nomination, and Landon C. Haynes got it. The *Avalanche* says the nomination is not fit to be made, but that Haynes, as a lesser evil, will defeat Judge Barbour Lewis, the Grant nominee, though he might be beaten by an adversary like Judge Henry G. Smith.

—The Democrats of the Second District of Texas, unable to choose between General Maxey and Colonel Culberton, for Congress, fell back on W. P. McLean, of Titus County, who had previously withdrawn.

—Lucius Q. C. Lamar is desired to run for Congress in the First District of Mississippi, and expects the removal of his disabilities hereafter.

—Our Atlanta correspondent states that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens will take no part in the disorganizing movements of the "straight-outers," but preserve "a masterly inactivity" in relation to the Democratic nominees, whom they prefer not to support, and have decided no longer to oppose.—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

—William R. Smith, of Tuscaloosa, who has heretofore acted with the Grant party, is the Liberal nominee for Congress in the Fourth District of Alabama.

—A. M. Davis is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Virginia.

—The moral effect of Grant's failure in North Carolina cannot be overestimated. No forced count of the Governor's vote can impair it.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Press.*

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> The New York *Times* and *Harper's Weekly* are the strongest, that is to say the most thorough-going, of the Grant organs. The Cincinnati *Gazette* is abler than either; but it lacks faith. The St. Louis *Democrat* is sprightlier; but it lacks sincerity. The *Mid-Ocean* is pretty well, considering; but, like most younglings, the *Mid-Ocean* is afflicted with the superstition that there is a concerted effort to suppress it, and its power is consequently curtailed by a divided purpose. The New York *Times* and *Harper's Weekly*, with Senator Conkling, go "the entire figure;" they have come in "to stay," and they balk at nothing. They swore at the start that the horse is sixteen feet high, and they mean to stick to it.

—The Grant candidates for Congress, in Florida, are Walls (colored), the present Representative, and Major W. J. Purman, of Marianna, a Northern adventurer of whom, it is said, "the colored people entertain the most profound admiration."

—Among the Republican members and officers of the last Legislature of Minnesota, who support Greeley, are Senator Everts, of Fillmore County; Senator Morrill, of Hennepin County; and Edward Ely, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; while, of the House, are Ebenezer Ayers, of Washington County; John L. Blair and H. M. Burchard, of Winona County; H. Huntington, of Faribault County; W. W. Murphy, of Watonwan; A. Wellman, of Dodge; and Thomas George, of Faribault County, Sergeant-at-Arms.—*Minneapolis Times.*

General Grant says he had no wish to be renominated for the Presidency. Oh, yes, we remember well how he had to be importuned. Ben Butler cocked his noble eye and said "Wont you?" And still he wonted. Then Morton, Colfax, Blaine, and Conkling came, tears on their cheeks, and cried: "Most noble, grave, and reverend senior—take it, please!" Then failed his firm resolve. His country called, he dared not more refuse. "Then burst his mighty heart, and, muffling up his face, he fell! Great Seizer fell, and even at the feet of Pompey (and Dunah) cried: 'I can hold out no more!'"—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

—Ex-Senator D. P. Stubbs, of Fairfield, Iowa, a former law partner of the Hon. J. F. Wilson, and member of the National Republican Committee for Iowa, has come out for Greeley. He made his first speech at the immense meeting at Washington, Iowa, on Saturday. Ex-Senators Pierce and Read, of Jefferson County, Iowa, have also declared that they shall support the Liberal ticket.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Upfold, of Indianapolis, has been very ill.

—Collector Israel Washburn, of Portland, Me., is getting better.

—Congressman Lamison, of Ohio, is visiting California, where he ranks as a '49-er.

—Francis J. Packenham, of the British Legation at Washington, has gone home to receive a better appointment.

—The Rev. Edward Anderson has started a Greeley paper at Jamestown, N. Y.

—Badeau is engaged in writing a new and very elaborate history of his friend Grant.

—That little unpleasantness between Toombs and Brown, Georgia gentlemen of honor, has turned to coldness.

—What most surprised the Rev. Talmage, of Brooklyn, was the fewness of the books in Thomas Carlyle's library.

—The youth who killed Stephen Lowry, the North Carolina outlaw, has just drawn $6,000 from the State Treasury.

—Professor S. H. Carpenter, of the State University, Madison, Wis., who went East to spend the vacation, has suffered considerably from illness during his absence.

—Miss Sallie Shannon, the belle of Kansas, to whom Alexis took a tremendous shine, is to be married in September to a St. Louis gentleman.

—Colonel A. W. Von Schmidt, the well-known civil engineer, has been awarded by the United States Government the contract for running the entire eastern boundary line of California.

—Jacob R. Eckfeldt, Chief Assayer of the Philadelphia Mint, who died last week, was 70 years of age, and had occupied the position forty years. His father, Adam Eckfeldt, was appointed Chief Coiner of the Mint by President Washington in 1794.

—Mr. Packenham, formerly British Minister at Washington, said that there was this difference between Clay and Webster: "That Clay kissed all the women he met in the street, while Webster never kissed them except in the house."

—George Q. Cannon, elected Delegate to Congress from Utah, is editor of the *Deseret News*, a paper published at Salt Lake City in the interest of the Mormon Church, of which, next to Brigham, he is probably the ablest man among the Latter Day Saints.

—Not all the women are able to discover the beauties of Grantism. Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell has written a good letter to the *Woman's Journal*, pointing out the folly of identifying the Woman movement with the Republican party, and Miss Kate Stanton proposes to take the stump for Mr. Greeley.

—Honor among thieves receives a new illustration, in the fact that an Albany clergyman has, at three different times, had a valuable watch returned to him after it was stolen. The watch bears an inscription of the fact that it is a present, including, of course, the owner's name.

ENGLISH WATERING-PLACES.

Folkestone, and Its Sole Amusement: "Seeing the Boat Come In."

Dover: The Bathing and the Parade.

Ramsgate and Margate; Some of Their Habitues.

Scarborough, and Its Delights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 26.

THE WANE OF THE SEASON.

London is at its most exasperating point to those condemned to stay in it for weeks or months to come. Look which way you will, there are signs of THE SEASON'S BREAKING UP, and of the flight of the butterflies and working-bees. The parks are dingy and dust-covered. The gay parterres and glossy evergreens are successful only in reminding one of the fresher flowers and shrubs to be seen farther afield; while the bright-looking people who ride, drive, and lounge there, have diminished in numbers and deteriorated in quality. They want renovating, every one of them; and their appearance speaks as eloquently of late hours and boredom as of the happier absentees who have preceded them to the country-house, to the Continent, or the sea-side. The weary Parliament people are counting the hours to the 8th of August; and the theatres are preparing for the new sets of patrons whom the holiday season sends to or through London from the country.

Let us glance round a few of our HOME WATERING-PLACES, and see how the middle class family will, in many a thousand cases, spend its holiday. Folkestone, Dover, Ramsgate, and Margate—these are the time-honored watering-places for the Londoner, and, although the spread of the railway system has sent many farther off, each year sees the old crowds increased, and the sands and cliffs assuming their old look.

FOLKESTONE'S one excitement "is seeing the boat come in." This it is which sends young and old to the pier at a fixed hour, and which supplies a topic for conversation and a plea for flirting. The proximity of Shorncliffe and its camp makes Folkestone popular with young ladies who affect military partners; and the gallants who haunt the pier combine a martial with a nautical air, recalling what one reads of England's ancient Admirals, who also commanded in the field. There is no need to paint a very elaborate picture of the sport known as "seeing the boat come in." Its chief enjoyment is a cruel one, for it consists in gloating over the sufferings of the innocent and helpless. Despite all that our great engineers have done and have attempted to do, the Channel crossing is as bad as ever. Nothing has been really carried out to mitigate its horrors; and Parliament threw out the bill for enlarged harbors and gigantic ferry-boats only last week. This was Mr. Fowler's scheme, and had received considerable attention and approval. Large harbors were to be constructed at Dover and Calais, and steamers built which should take the trains bodily on to a middle deck. The passengers were not to leave their railway-carriage between London and Paris, unless they were so minded; and the size and weight of the steam-ferries was to preclude the possibility of much movement. It all sounded very pretty until you heard the other side. But the select committee (probably for Folkestone's sole amusement) threw out the bill. I was having luncheon with a friend at the Whitehall Club (composed chiefly of engineers, and situated in Parliament street, conveniently near the House of Commons), when the news arrived there; and it was amusing to note the consternation which befell some professional gentlemen, and the ill-concealed satisfaction with which the news was received by others. For there is the Tunnel scheme, favored by Mr. Hawkshaw, and the Bridge scheme, promoted by Mr. Bateman, all vouched for as the only practicable improvement, and all demanding a vast outlay and much patience before "the wet ditch," so [illegible] Folkestone, therefore, seems secure of its amusement for many a year to come. The limp groups on the mail-boat's deck will be gazed at through opera-glasses from the pier. The moist passengers will tumble up the steps and stagger along the pier to the railway carriages, amid the audible jeers of the smartly dressed; and the Folkestone idler will secure an appetite as of old, and find his amusement in the comic aspect of the way-worn traveller.

DOVER offers the same innocent sensation to strangers within its gates; but there are the Castle and the social habits of our defenders, the pier and the operations of those engaged extending it, the daily promenade under the cliffs, the band on the Parade,—all of which present the ordinary sea-side attractions in a far stronger degree than Folkestone. The bathing at both places is superb; and chained to the desk here, and with the maddening consciousness that all one's friends are either off or preparing flight, the opportunity of indulging in constant sea-bathing seems the cause of unattainable bliss. All the good days one has ever had at the sea-side troop up, from the time one went down in the Government diving-bell at the Dover Works, to the strange experience one had in the same place when a soldier's theatre was visited and the plot of a thrilling melodrama was found to hinge upon the tyranny of a Sergeant who was the villain of the piece, and whose discomfiture and punishment were hailed with the warmest enthusiasm by the privates who constituted the public and "the house." Oh! there are worse things than prowling about Dover with a noisy companion, an appetite for novelty and amusement and the means of gratifying it. Where is there a prettier sight than the Parade after the bathing-hour, when the darlings take their stroll, with back hair streaming in the fresh wind; or the same spot when a quoiting match or a regatta are in progress.

RAMSGATE AND MARGATE, dear, pleasant, vulgar spots,—I love you both. Time was when Ramsgate was "genteel," and Margate several grades below gentility. All this is changed, and there is not a pin to choose between them. Ramsgate sands an hour before noon, or Margate jetty when the "husbands' boat" is in the offing on a Saturday night,—how delightfully full of character they are! Take Ramsgate sands. Frith has painted them as they once were, and as they are no more. The station of the London, Chatham & Dover Railway has cut off the bit of cliff which makes the background the right of the picture; and the visitors are noisier and less lovable than when the artist took them as his model. Ethiopian serenaders are hard at it with banjo, bones, and voices in twenty places at once. The comic singer with the clean face and the vulgar manner, who trades upon his good looks and broad allusions, has his ring of faithful followers; and the man with the performing canaries, the man who cuts likenesses out of sticking plaster, the itinerant photographer, who will caricature you more effectively, and in a shorter time, than any other artist in Europe,—all these are here. As for the visitors, they are a veritable mob. You look from the pier or the railway station upon a crowd so dense that it seems as if you could walk upon their thickly-packed heads as on a pavement. That fat man in the bright blue waistcoat, the red tie, and the low crowned, sporting hat of white felt, is a publican, with a knowledge of and a taste for horseflesh. Years ago he was a patron of the ring, and trained and brought out "novices" and "young 'uns," until the public taste grew delicate, and prize fighting was put down. He will give you the odds now, if you ask him, and are introduced, on any forthcoming event. He is down here now, he will tell you, "to give the old 'oman and the kids a turn;" but he does not stay for more than a day at a time, and generally brings a genial spirit or two with him. The literary hatter is the friend with him to-day,—a gentleman who is also of sporting tastes, and whose appearance is known at every race-course in England. These are the aristocrats of Ramsgate sands. The shop lad and the lowly clerk, the genus "cad" in every variety,—these, with females to match, form the staple of the company. The wave of the season has brought them relief. There are no longer dresses to make or boots to sell, or heads to make beautiful in anything like the abundance of six weeks ago; so they have their brief holiday from shop or warehouse, and are happy.

SCARBOROUGH has rallied bravely from the aspersions cast upon it during the illness of the Prince of Wales, and is the one place in Great Britain where systematic attempts are made to provide amusements for the stranger. The taste and skill with which ennui is fought with and vanquished at the Continental pleasure-places, is all but unknown with us. When "seeing the boat come in" is the chief amusement of the day, a fine crop of vacuity may be looked for; and Paterfamilias might be appealed to with confidence on the freedom he has experienced by the sea. But Scarborough is, above all things, lively. At 11 in the morning its Spa begins to be crowded; and, from that hour until bedtime, the amusements follow one on to other, and the fun is fast and furious. There are carpet-dances every night, at one or other of the hotels; and the Queen asks the Crown, and the Talbot, to spend the evening, with a hospitable heartiness which is very charming. Add to all this social fun, the most beautiful scenery, a bay which is often compared to that of Naples, firm, broad sands, fine inland drives, and a glorious sea, and what more can the jaded, yet pleasure-loving, townsman require?

I have not allowed myself to dwell upon the delights of A CONTINENTAL TOUR, or the attractions of the best Swiss hotels. I know too many people who are bound there, and their superiority over the man tied to London for a time is a terrible reflection. Homburg, too, with its last season of the gaming-tables; Biarritz, coquettishly determined to prove that it is as charming as ever, without Imperial patronage; Nice and the Cornice road; Venice, prosperous and smiling; Florence, gayer than it has been for years; and, and—— "This Club will be closed for cleaning from the 1st of August to the 15th of September," and I, *moi qui vous parle*, shall be the one member left in town.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

ADRIAN COLLEGE, Mich., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The article accompanying this was prepared originally in reply to an editorial appearing in the Detroit *Tribune*. That paper not printing the communication, I send it to you. Yours, etc. D. S. STEPHENS.

To the Editor of the Detroit Tribune:

In a late editorial, you address Republicans contemplating joining in with the Reform movement. Your courteous demeanor towards those whose convictions lead them to take different views from yourself entitles your words to the most candid consideration. After giving due importance to all you have said, there are yet, I think, reasons which good Republicans may deem sufficient to justify—nay, which make imperative—their participation in a movement for Reform, and their consequent separation from a party by which the accomplishment of such a reform is hopeless. As one of that class of Republicans to whom your article was addressed, I will, by your permission, set forth some of my convictions with regard to the course that should be taken by the sincere advocate of Reform.

Let me premise, by the way, that I am no politician. I have no further interest in political matters than pertains to the general welfare of the country. And, except in times like the present, when it seems to be the duty of the citizen, and not of the politician only, to take an active part in shaping the National conduct, and emphasize his influence in favor of Reform, I would deem it unnecessary to do more than to quietly cast my vote in accordance with my convictions. Furthermore, here let me say, I believe a few months will demonstrate that this movement for Reform receives its vitality, not from disappointed office-seekers, nor from politicians of any sort, but from men who, under ordinary circumstances, are reluctant to appear in the political arena,—men of independent thought, who dare to believe purity of Government more desirable than party-perpetuation or individual preferment. The movement for Reform is not the work of politicians. It was discountenanced by them in the beginning, and has been the irrepressible outgrowth from a deep sentiment among the people against political corruption. Since it has reached such dimensions, politicians may have fallen in with it; but it is folly to think that it is the result of their scheming, or that it may be perverted to serve their ends. The same public sentiment which originated this movement in spite of politicians will be able to protect it from falling into their possession.

There seems to be a generally conceded necessity of reform in the administration of our Government. It is undeniable, I think, that the tendency of the present system is to lose sight of the true end of government,—which is the good of the country at large,—in the narrow and selfish ideas of party dominance, and the benefits secured to individuals by the possession of office. These evils have become especially apparent at this time; and the question with all honest citizens is, How can they best be remedied?

It is my firm conviction that the Republican party cannot do this as at present organized. The party-machinery is in the hands of men whose principles of conduct and whose avowed sentiments are diametrically opposed to such a reform,—men who deem it more essential that they should continue in office than that the Government should be properly administered,—and, consequently, use the power and patronage of their positions to this end. In this way, the great Republican party has tended toward a colossal clique. So completely has the management of the party fallen into the hands of this class of men, that statesmen of incorruptible integrity are compelled to stand aloof from co-operation with the party. While the Camerons, Mortons, Conklings, and Chandlers hold undisputed control of the party, and such men as Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz are driven out, what is there to hope for? What can honest Republicans do for Reform when those who have the management of the party and the administration of the Government in their own hands bring all their powerful influences to bear against it? The hopelessness of expecting to bring about Reform when [illegible] party-influence against it, is well illustrated by the futile efforts of Republicans to dislodge from his seat a Senator who represents neither the culture, the morality, nor the manhood of the people of this State, yet who, fortified in the power that he has corruptly drawn around himself, sets opposition at defiance.

True, it may be said that the party has expressed friendliness toward the movement for Reform. Its actions belie its words. Its refusal to carry the principles of Reform into its conduct, and its quick disapprobation of those who, like Cox, take any steps toward actual Reform, prove that this reluctant expression is but a hollow pretence, made to allay the threatening disruption. There has been no disposition in the party to countenance Reform, and the few unmeaning words in its favor, that have been wrung from the party, were only thrown out as a bait to allure those who were fast being alienated from it. There is only one way in which this abuse of power may be corrected; and that is, to take out of power those who thus abuse it, and put others in. A change of Administration is needed, and the new one must go in under the banner of Reform. The Republican party has expressed its determination to keep things as they are. Practically, it has declared against Reform. What are Republicans who desire to see Government administered purely to do? Continue their fruitless labors for Reform while supporting an Administration in which there is no hope for it? No; the result cannot be attained by so doing. By preserving the party, as at present organized, in power, Reform is indefinitely postponed. You might as well have talked of reforming the Municipal Government of New York City by continuing Tweed and his *confreres* in office.

There is no hope for Reform by continuing the management of the Government in its present hands. But there is hope for such a result in securing an Administration pledged to support it. If Liberal Republicans elect their President, he stands committed to the cause. If they do not elect him, they even yet accomplish more good by their effort than they would by quietly submitting to party-rule. By their active opposition, they exercise a healthy restraint on the corruption that has been the result of too long holding undisputed power. If Republicans had considered loyalty to party as of greater moment than loyalty to purity, and had maintained strict party allegiance, as you counsel; if there had been no arraignment of corruption, no Cincinnati Convention, no independent action for Reform,—how much might they have expected of the party toward Reform? Even the titbit thrown out at Philadelphia would have been denied us. Reform is not to be accomplished by fostering corruption. Let the election results be what they may, the Liberal Republican can have the consciousness of having accomplished good by his action. If the present Administration is continued, he has assisted in giving such a blow to the abuse of power as will in future engender more caution in the use of it; if a new Administration goes in, he has the satisfaction of seeing the Government placed in the charge of those pledged to Reform.

Of the charge that this movement throws power into the hands of the Democrats, but little needs be said. In the first place, there really no longer is any Democratic party, for the issues which called them into existence and gave them vitality have been settled. As individuals, they yet maintain an organization, it is true, but it has no meaning. Now, what would be the ground on which we should shut them off from participating in this movement? If the majority of them, in choosing between the living issues of the day, place themselves on the side of Reform, should that make Reformers abandon the cause? The fact is, that, if the Baltimore Convention had accepted Grant instead of the Liberal Republican candidates, we should have heard nothing from Republicans in regard to the danger of an alliance with the Democracy. That this is the case is readily proven by the cordial reception and the speedy reward given to such Democrats as come to the Republican ranks. Colonel Mosby, Judge Settle, and the like, are not repelled, but, on the contrary, are invited to co-operation. This, however, is not a reproach to either Republicans or Democrats. As the old questions which separated the parties are settled, there is no reason why the old party lines should be rigidly maintained. The necessities of the hour call up new issues, and we might no more than expect redistribution of party-adherents. And, with this redistribution of parties themselves, it certainly would be uncharitable and dangerous to attempt to perpetuate old party prejudices and feelings when the differences that caused them had ceased to exist. Republicans should remember this, and if, in this redistribution, the major share falls in with the Liberal Republicans, it is inconsistent and unbecoming to attempt to keep up old party feelings by charging Liberal Republicans with putting the Democracy in power.

Without at present comparing the merits of the two candidates for Presidency, the general principles involved seemed to me to indicate that the sincere desirer for Reform will find his course to lie along with Liberal Republicans.

D. S. STEPHENS.

The French Loan.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your remarks about the French loan, there would appear to be a mistake slight in itself, but important if the object be to ascertain the precise condition of the public credit of France. You say that, by the various advantages offered to the subscribers of that loan, the rate of interest is increased to 6½ per cent. It is, however, increased *more*. In the first place the 5 per cent bonds are sold for 84½, making the rate of interest 6 per cent per annum. But the payment of interest commences Aug. 16, 1872, when only 14½ francs are paid in. After that, only 3½ francs have to be paid in monthly. Thus, at the end of the first year, 53 francs will have been paid in, in twelve instalments, which, so far as the allowance of interest is concerned, is equivalent to a single investment, at the beginning of the year, of 33½ francs. Upon this investment, 5 francs interest is paid, being at the rate of *fifteen* per cent for the first year. During the first nine months of the second year, 31 1-2 francs are paid in, in instalments of 3 1-2 francs, being equivalent to a single investment, at the beginning of that year of 18 1-3 francs, which, added to the 53 francs paid in before, makes 71 3-4 francs, upon which 5 francs interest is paid,—being at the rate of *seven* per cent per annum. Thus, apart from the advantage of paying in very small instalments, the subscribers get 15 per cent on their investment the first year, 7 per cent the second, and 6 per cent per annum thereafter. The actual rate of interest is, therefore, increased to about 6 3-4 per cent. But, in comparing it with the rate of interest on the debt of the United States, the French bonds should be assumed to be redeemable after ten, and payable after *forty* years. In that case, the discount of 15 1-2 francs upon the principal of the investment would have to be counted as an addition to the rate of interest of at least 1-2 per cent. Hence, other things being equal, and the public credit of a nation standing in an inverse ratio to the rate of interest paid, the credit of the *United States* stands to the credit of *France* in proportion of about *seven and a quarter to five*.

HERMANN RASTER.

Mineral Spring in Kenosha County, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A mineral spring has lately been discovered in Kenosha County, Wis., on the farm of Mr. Eddy, which bubbles up health and vigor by the gallon. For some time past, Mr. Eddy believed the water flowing from a certain portion of his farm to be impregnated with some mineral substances, and, to satisfy himself in regard to the nature of this water, he had some of it analyzed. On analysis, it proved to be a most valuable mineral water. It is almost wholly free from lime in any form, and holds a greater amount of bi-carbonate of soda, magnesia, and other valuable minerals in solution, than any other water yet known.

The water has already gained quite a local reputation from the many cures it has wrought in the county, and the best physicians in this vicinity pronounce it a remarkable remedy in diseases of the stomach, liver, and especially of the kidneys.

Some enterprising men have taken hold of it, and are fitting up accommodations for invalids.

W. F. N.

Trichina Spiralis Found in a Chicago Ham at San Jose, Cal.

From the San Jose (Cal.) Mercury, Aug. 4.

Some days since, E. W. Harrison, a well-known citizen of San Jose, residing on Fourteenth street, purchased from Lendrum & Burns one of those delicious Chicago hams which have been tickling the palates of our epicures for some time past. Nothing wrong was discovered about the meat until it had been about half consumed. But on Saturday, as Mrs. Harrison was about to cut some slices, she thought it had a peculiar appearance, and, not wishing to take any chances on so delicate a matter, called her husband, who, upon inspecting it with a magnifying glass, discovered to his horror that it was full and running over with genuine *trichina spiralis*, that horror of horrors to all lovers of pork. Harrison's feelings upon making this discovery, can be better imagined than described. We suppose it is hardly necessary to state that the remainder of that ham has not yet been eaten. This discovery of the parasites is, we think, the first that has ever been made on this coast, and opens the way for some very grave speculations. The existence of the trichina spiralis became known a number of years ago, but it did not make its appearance to any considerable extent until about five years ago, when the death of several of its victims in Illinois called for an inspection of the pork, and it was found to exist to a frightful extent. However, it passed off like an epidemic, and did not reappear until about two years ago, when it again commenced its ravages on a large scale. Many persons died, and it was found that a great proportion of the smoked meat in the market contained the parasites. This destroyed the pork trade in [illegible]. Nobody wanted any hog meats in theirs. The consequence was that a large quantity of hams, bacon, shoulders, etc., were left on hand. Some of it was inspected and destroyed, but the most part was still held, and the increasing California demand has induced some conscienceless dealers to ship the diseased meat to this coast. However true this version of the case may be we of course cannot tell, but circumstances warrant this conclusion. Harrison now has the remnant of the affected ham, on exhibition at his residence, where the curiosity of the public can be gratified without paying a cent.

—An exchange tells us that "a span of jackasses driven in the streets of Newport, attracted attention." We should say so. It must have been very humiliating to many of the visitors there to see their own flesh and blood harnessed up and driven around in that way.

MUSICAL.

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THE HON. J. K. GRAVES, OF IOWA.

His Letter Declining to Become a Candidate for Congress.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 10.

To the Editor of the Times:

Will you please inform your readers that I am not a candidate for political honors, and extend my sincere thanks to those who have seen fit to mention my name in connection with a seat in Congress. While I duly appreciate the very flattering efforts of my friends throughout the district, and should esteem it a high privilege to represent so influential a people in the National House of Representatives, yet, impelled by a sense of duty to those associated with me in the construction of the system of railroads which has already given Northern Iowa renewed vigor, I must decline the honor. In doing this, I feel that I can, perhaps, serve the people more acceptably in the official position I now occupy than elsewhere. And if, hereafter, when the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, and the Iowa Pacific Railroads, and their connecting links in contemplation, shall have been finished, and demonstrated their inestimable value to the general growth and commercial prosperity of our gallant State, and realized the anticipation of our citizens and those who have so nobly aided in their construction; if, when these attainments shall have been reached, I should be called upon to serve the people, or the State, I will—life and health being spared—dedicate my best efforts to their advancement, and trust, by the purity of my action, to merit their continued confidence and esteem. Yours, respectfully,

J. K. GRAVES.

P. S.—In this connection, it is proper for me to state that I am in hearty sympathy with the Liberal movement, and shall support Greeley and Brown, and labor for the success of that ticket. J. K. G.

From the Dubuque Times (Grant).

MR. GRAVES' DECLINATION.

We publish, elsewhere, a letter from the Hon. J. K. Graves, of this city, declining to become a candidate for Congress in this district during the present canvass. Mr. Graves has been strongly pressed on all sides by the Greeleyites of the district, with whom he is supposed to be in sympathy, to lead them in the Congressional fight,—they hoping to secure the district through his well-recognized popularity in certain sections, through his untiring energy, his always aggressive efforts, and the influence and advantage which his position at the head of several great railroad enterprises insures him. But fortunately, we think, for Mr. Graves' own interest, and fortunately, we know, for the interests of the City of Dubuque and of this section, Mr. Graves has declined to divert any portion of the energies which he is now giving to the development of the material interests of this locality to a strife for official place and political power. No one can doubt that it would be an absolute injury to Dubuque now to have Mr. Graves elected to Congress, removing him, as that would for several months in each year, from a field of effort in which his triumphs are of infinitely greater moment to the people of this section—infinitely more honorable to himself—than any that he could achieve as a politician. No true friend of Dubuque,—no true friend of Mr. Graves himself,—in our judgment, will pretend to see the interest of either in a separation of Mr. Graves from the great work of railroad development which he has undertaken, and which he is carrying forward so successfully. Pecuniary advantage, substantial honor, real power, and a gratifying sense of great usefulness, are what his present work brings him. What friend of his can honestly say that Mr. Graves can afford to jeopardize the possession of these, in the acrid contest of a heated political struggle, for the sake of the shadowy honors that a seat in Congress may bring? With nothing between him and the enterprises in which he is engaged, Dubuque, Northern Iowa, and, indeed, the whole State, will feel the impulse of his energy, and will daily stand more and more his acknowledged debtor. Until his comprehensive scheme of development for the railroad interests of Dubuque is completed, will any true friend of this city, however much he may desire to honor Mr. Graves, say that the people of Dubuque can afford to do anything to withdraw him from his work into the stormy, absorbing, and profitless arena of politics? We certainly think not. * * * We rejoice, and we know the people of Dubuque will rejoice, that Mr. Graves has so wisely decided to let not even a political canvass come between him and the great work he is doing for the material interests of the city and of the State. Mr. Graves can afford to wait for political honors until this work is accomplished.

MATRIMONIAL MISERIES OF REV. DR. GROW.

Touching Letter to a Wife of Four Days.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Mr. James Goodlet was tried in the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday for kicking the Rev. Dr. Almerin Grow.

On the 16th of last month Dr. Grow married Mrs. Adeline Flowers, a buxom widow, who for a year had lived in the family of Mr. Goodlet. The first day's experience of the lady as Mrs. Dr. Grow was not as pleasant as might have been. Her affection for Dr. Grow did not grow stronger, and she left him the morning after the marriage. She returned to his loving arms, however, although Goodlet attempted to separate them, and when the husband went to fetch his bride, the unfeeling man gave his reverend spine an irreverent kick.

The wife was put on the stand, and testified that, although married to Dr. Gow, she had lived with him only four days. She was unhappy with him, because he used rough language, and she claimed the protection of Goodlet.

Judge Colvin was greatly amused at the case, and was disposed to pass it over as a strictly family affair, but reflecting that a follower of the Lord had been promiscuously kicked by a sinner, he concluded that a fine of $10 would set matters to rights.

The richest part of the proceeding was the following letter, which was passed around and read by the lawyers and reporters:

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31, 1872.

"MY DEAR WIFE, ADELINE—Lest you might think I am blind, and all my other senses benumbed, I will state a few things of which I was fully aware before I married you, and a few more that have come to light since. 'Tis true I have shown a pretty rough side of myself, and I have done so purposely, but I have another side that is much smoother, which I will turn to you when the proper time comes. I was determined to have a fair understanding with you, and we are now approaching it, and in due time we will settle down in peace and quiet, and bear and forbear with each other. What applies to me applies to you also, not to think of ourselves above what we ought to think. In the first place, you are what is called low-bred; your education is very limited—far inferior to mine; your manners are not refined, and some of your habits are most *abominable filthy*. You lack the very first qualification of a real lady, your personal appearance is far from prepossessing, your eyes are exactly like a cat's eyes, your frame is large, rawboned, and loose-jointed, you are lean and flabby, with enormous large hands and feet. * * *

"Your false teeth, and the lack of care on your part in keeping them clean, renders your breath offensive. You are encumbered with a child, the offspring of a man who forsook you, and who, for want of proper government, has become very hard to control; and your temper is at times ungovernable, and you give way to passion, and beat your child without any good effect; and, according to your own statement, some of your associates are disreputable. You are not truthful at all times, and many other failings and weaknesses you have too numerous to write. Now, the most of this I knew before I married you, and what I have learned since did not surprise me in the least. With all the facts before me I took you for my wife, and you are my wife, legally and in the sight of Heaven, and I am, and will ever be to you, a true and faithful husband. With all the faults above named, I loved you, and do still, but I have concluded not to be under your feet any longer, but am now prepared to take you to my bosom, where you belong, and love, nourish, and cherish you as I am in duty bound, and it will also be my greatest pleasure to make you happy. I accept your child also, and will be to her a father indeed. I do not love you for the characteristics I have named, but for other good qualities which I have not herein named. I took your bad parts to get your good, and am satisfied with you. You are as good as I expected you were; but lest you might think I am blind, I thought I would name a few things that may, to some extent, offset some of my faults. Mine I can and will mend, and I ask you to do the same, as far as you can, and I will bear what can't be mended, and will see that you have little to bear from me henceforth. I am your loving husband, ALMERIN GROW."

An Inextinguishable Lamp.

Much interest has been excited in maritime circles by the invention of an inextinguishable and self-igniting signal lamp, which is likely to be of great practical value under many circumstances. Its peculiarities are that it is self-igniting, that its flame can neither be extinguished by water nor any other means, and that it is incapable of setting fire to objects; while, at the same time, its light is extremely brilliant and of long duration. The new lamp consists of a cylindrical vessel of tin, with a conical point, and provided below with a tube six inches in length. The vessel is to be filled entirely with fragments of phosphide of calcium, and the tube soldered up air-tight, so that the preparation can be kept for many years without change. When the lamp is to be used, the tip of the cone is to be cut off, and an opening made at the end of the narrow tube referred to, and the lamp inserted in a wooden float and thrown into the water. The water penetrates through the lower end of the tube, and comes into contact with the phosphide of calcium, and is decomposed, with the formation of a phosphuretted hydrogen gas, which is developed in great quantity, and which, escaping through the open tube of the cone, becomes ignited and burns in contact with the atmospheric air. An experiment was lately made with this signal light, in which the lamp was thrown overboard from a steamer, and drawn along behind by means of a string, at a short distance from the stern. When the lamp touched the water a brilliant flame shot out immediately from the opening; and, although it was continually dragged under water by the motion of the vessel, the light remained unextinguished, even after the lamp was submerged. After a time the string was out, and the lamp allowed to float behind, and it was visible for a long distance from the light disseminated around it.

THREE TRAGEDIES.

A Man Kills the Traducer of His Sister's Reputation.

From the Paducah Kentuckian, Aug. 8.

On Tuesday night last, Lovelaceville, in Ballard County, was the scene of a most unexpected and bloody tragedy, which occurred in the church at that place. The particulars, as we learn them, were about as follows: A short time since some notices were posted in conspicuous places branding the sister of John Rudolph as a woman of bad character, and generally defaming her. Suspicion pointed to Charles Stringer as the author of these notices, and, on the morning of the tragedy, Stringer posted a notice stating that he was not the author, and that, if she believed he was, she could prosecute him, and see how much she could make out of it. To this no name was signed. In the meantime John Rudolph and Stringer had not met, but on Tuesday night, Rudolph being in church, Stringer entered, and asked him to come out. They walked out to the entrance, and had some words, the substance of which no one seems to have understood, when Rudolph, drawing a six-inch navy pistol, fired. The ball entered Stringer's right breast, but did not stagger him, when Rudolph immediately fired a second shot, both taking effect. Stringer threw his hand up, covering the wound, and fell dead instantly on the steps of the church. The pistol was so close to him that when it exploded it burnt his clothing. The greatest consternation prevailed for a time in the church, as the whole affair was so sudden and unexpected. Rudolph was arrested, is now under guard, and his case will undergo judicial investigation. From all we can hear it appears that Rudolph was afraid of Stringer, thinking it was his intention to do him some bodily harm.

A Man Shot and Killed by His Sister.

Liberty, Mo. (Aug. 8) despatch to the Kansas City Journal.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, a most desperate affair occurred about one mile from this quiet town, resulting in the shooting and killing of a young man by his sister. The family is known as the Willis family, and the father, Wyat Willis, was absent from home at the time of the murder. It appears that the oldest son, John Willis, who has always borne the name of a desperate character, began, for some cause, to whip and beat one of his young sisters, when an older sister, Mary, interfered, and demanded that he should desist. He swore that if she did not cease interference he would kill her and, suiting the action to the word, he seized an axe and drove her into the house. Whereupon she grasped a shot-gun near by, and, levelling it at him, fired, killing him instantly. The gun was very heavily charged, and the whole charge took effect in his neck and side of his face, there being only a little more than the gun's length between them. The sister says she did not intend to kill her brother, but only to frighten him and keep him at bay, as she did not know that the gun was loaded. When she realized what she had done she became frantic, and declared that she would kill herself.

A Man Killed By His Father.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Progress.

On Tuesday last a most horrible murder was committed on the line of the Petersburg Railroad by a negro named Turner, who, in conjunction with his son, worked a small farm about eight miles this side of Weldon. A short time since the son was married, and, as usual, carried his bride to his father's house, where for several days, the family lived together very pleasantly; but on Tuesday last, during the absence of the elder Turner his daughter-in-law visited the watermelon patch and pulled a melon. When Turner reached home he heard of it, and finding his daughter in the field went after her and commenced to whip her. Young Turner, seeing his bride was being chastised, ran to the scene and attempted to stop his father from whipping his wife. This action of the son seemed to exasperate the father, and he released his hold on his daughter, and, picking up a hoe, struck his son on the back part of the head with it, knocking him senseless on the ground. Turner then commenced again to beat his daughter, and inflicted upon her a terrible beating. Seeing, however, that his son had not recovered from the blow, the old murderer looked at his victim, turned him over, and finding that he was dead, said "I did not intend to kill you;" and realizing that he had committed murder he at once left for parts unknown, and has not since been heard from, though a reward has been offered for his capture.

The Canadian Election.

Comprehension of Canadian politics becomes harder and harder. We take up a copy of the Toronto *Mail*, ministerial, and find a despatch from Perth, giving an account of the election in South Lanark. It ends, "Majority for Haggart, Ministerial candidate, 862!" We turn to the *Globe*, opposition, and find that Mr. Haggart, is put down in its list as a member of its own party. The *Mail* classes Mr. Jones, member-elect for Leeds and Grenville, as a Government supporter; the *Globe* classes him as an independent member. The Montreal *Herald*, opposition, of Thursday, prints a list of twenty-three members elected in Ontario thus far, of whom thirteen are classed as Ministerial, nine as opposition, and one as independent. The Montreal *Gazette* of the same day publishes a list of the same number of elections, which differs from the *Herald* in the omission of one Ministerial member, and the inclusion of another of the same politics. Among twenty-two members which the *Herald* classes in the proportion of twelve Ministerial, nine opposition, and one independent, the *Gazette* finds sixteen Ministerial and six opposition members, while the Toronto *Globe* reckons seven Ministerial, twelve opposition, and three independent members. So of the members for the province of Quebec. Of the twenty-two members whose election is reported by both the Montreal papers there seems to be some uncertainty in regard to but two. The *Herald* finds but sixteen Ministerialists, and the *Gazette* counts on eighteen. Aside from the Kingston election, where Sir John A. Macdonald was returned by a reduced majority, the election that has thus far excited the most attention was that for South Grenville, where Mr. Walter Shanly, one of the contractors for piercing the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Government candidate, was defeated. There has been very general regret through the Dominion at this result.

—The Narragansett tribe of Indians have their annual meeting next Sunday in Charlestown. There are only about thirty-five in the tribe, and there are none of them of pure Indian blood.

—A serious drouth prevails in Upper East Tennessee. All that portion of that State from Knoxville to Bristol is feeling the effects. Corn, especially on common upland, is suffering, and the crop has already sustained injury. It is not so serious in bottom land. Unless rain is had in a few days, the corn crop will prove to be a short one in some localities. Between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and further west, rain has been abundant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ivory in coral set.
When 'twixt parties' lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory.

Mmes. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

A Delightful Surprise.—Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try Hagan's Magnolia Balm as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish it is desired to remove be sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural palor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by this celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

FINANCIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE BUSINESS EXperience wishes to invest $500 in some respectable legitimate business. Address N 43, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND WATCHES, DIAmonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c., &c., or will loan on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN ON CENTRAL property, at 8 and 9 per cent; small sums at 10 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES, DIAMONDS, pianos, and other good collaterals; small amounts; 3 to 12 months on real estate; real estate notes bought. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30 OR 60 days. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30 or 90 days, on houses on lease lots, furniture, diamonds, and collaterals of all kinds; small sums on real estate. STEPHEN GRAY, Rooms 13 and 14, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$250,000—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, by HUGH A. WHITE, 124 South Clark-st, as attorney of DeHaven Heirs.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price for adjusted insurance claims. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 51 Exchange Building.

$1,000, $1,200, $2,500, AND $3,000 TO LEND ON Chicago real estate, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 152 Monroe-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN UPON MERCHANdise, warrants, dry goods, boots and shoes, carriages, horses, &c., or upon improved farms. THOMAS & PETERSON, 119 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE STOCK OF BOSTON AND NEW York low-priced pianos, for sale low on time at No. 13 Cottage Grove av. N. GOOLD & SON.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS TO RENT—from $5 to $9 per month, at N. GOOLD & SON, No. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

PIANO BUYERS HAD BETTER LOOK over our stock before purchasing; we are selling cheap. N. GOOLD & SON, No. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

THE CELEBRATED HASELTON BROS. PIanos are found no where else but at No. 13 Cottage Grove av. N. GOOLD & SON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—By BAIRD & CHANDREW, 181 East Madison-st., Room 4.
West Indiana-st., 2 cottages, 3 rooms each.
South Morgan-st., small dwelling, 3 rooms—cheap.
Centre-av., brick dwelling, 11 rooms.
Nebraska-st., store and residence, 9 rooms over store—cheap.
Warren-av., two fine residences—bargains.
State-st., store and ground lease, 4 years—cheap.
Taylor-st., vacant lot, 30x106½—easy terms.
Peoria-st., fine residence, 10 rooms, monthly payments.
Centre-av., house and ground lease, 8 rooms.
Norwood, Ill., splendid residence, 9 rooms—bargain.
Aurora, Ill., elegant brick residence, barn, &c., large lot—cheap.
Glenwood, Iowa, lot and dwelling house.
160 acres unimproved land in Page County, Iowa.
160 acres timbered land in Wayne County, Ill.
Three-story brick store in city of Watertown, Wis.
Fruit farm, 34 acres, good house, barn, &c., Marion County, Ill.
100 choice residence lots in suburban village of Winnetka, Ill.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, store and dwelling attached.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
House, and lot 26x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., $7,500.
House, with all conveniences, and deep lot, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $10,000.
House and corner lot on Ellis-av., $10,500.
Furnished house and lot on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; immediate possession, $18,000.
Brick house, and lot 48x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $24,000.
Also, other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUtiful lots on this new Boulevard, between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. Oakwood is the connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards, and is to be immediately improved and kept in order for all time, without expense to the property fronting on it. Will sell a few lots at the merely nominal price of $100 per foot, being less by far than can be bought of any one else on the entire Boulevard, by at least $25 per foot. Easy terms. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON ROBEY NEAR Twenty-second-st. A great bargain for parties willing to make a subdivision. 10 acres, well located at Lawndale, 4 acres at Lawndale, 2½ acres at Lawndale, 1½ acres at Lawndale; all near the depot; 2 acres south of Austin, near Madison-st., 9 acres on Hyman-av., near Central Park. 2 new cottages on Robey and Winchester-avs., near Harrison-st., marble mantels, lake and cistern water. Very cheap, at $3,200 each; one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Houses and lots on the West Side at low prices and easy terms. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 124 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood Boulevard, 152x150 feet to an 18-foot alley; price $200 per foot. Being at the corner of two Boulevards, this property must become of great value. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$300 EACH—LOTS AT BRIGHTON Park, on Western-av., on monthly payments of $10. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts., and on California, Chicago, Genessee, and Fairfield-avs., and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts., and Wabash-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison, Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av., Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts., and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 40x180 to 20-foot alley on Ellis-av., 200 feet north of Egan-av., very near horse and steam cars; water and gas; at a bargain. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN EAST FRONT ON ELLIS-AV. 66x340, 800 feet north of Egan-av.; water and gas, with good house and barn, very near horse and steam cars, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—28 ACRES NEAR LAWNDALE AND Douglas Park.
40 acres on Stony Island Boulevard.
20 acres on South Park-av.
40 acres on South Park-av. and Eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard.
10 acres on State, corner Eighty-third-st.
20 acres on Centre-av.
15 half acre lots, lake shore and Seventy-second-st.
2½ acres on South Park-av. and Seventy-sixth-st.
HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property, on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.; also OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS. Wentworth, Shurtliff and Stewart-avs., Budden and Garibaldi-sts., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts. WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, AT $250 and $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100, and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey-avs. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—200 FEET FRONT ON THE northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., one-third cash, and balance at the end of 5 years, 8 per cent. Will sell all or part. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NICE, NEW WELL-finished brick house and lot, east front, near Thirty-second-st., at only $8,000, if taken this week; will bring $9,000 in 30 days, as four dwellings are being built for sale, prices will be higher soon, and bargains all taken; this will bear investigation; fair terms. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS. SURE TO clear $10,000 by November. 20 acres on Grand-av. near crossing of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, suitable for immediate subdivision. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 150 FEET FRONT on Prairie-av. near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with 25 foot lot on Burnside-st. near Thirty-second-st.; house rented till 1st May at a good rental; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to the owner, at 335 State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with lot 45x180, east front, on Lake-av.; very near horse and steam cars; only $9,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—A choice lot on Drexel Boulevard, very near horse and steam cars; 80x full depth to alley, at a sacrifice; $40 under market price; just the location for a row of brick houses. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.), with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets, and basement, gas, mantels hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $500 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100x266 feet, northeast corner of South Park boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 ACRES ON JACKSON-st., near city limits; easy payments.
100 feet Kankakee boulevard, at Thirty-seventh-st. B. L. HONORE, Adams and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN OFFERED in the market; 100 feet by 200 deep, fronting east on South Park, only one square from Woodlawn Station. Also, 41 feet, east front, on Prairie-av. Very low. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY R. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2.
162 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st., $300.
4 acres on Hineman-av., near Harrison-st.
40 acres, Section 20, at $1,000.
20 acres, Section 17, at $1,300.
2 acres, Humboldt boulevard.
2½ acres, Seventy-first-st., near the lake.
20 acres at Irving Park, $800.
We have several other desirable pieces.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, NEAR CORNER HARrison-street and Fifth-av., only $250 per foot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET, DREXEL BOULEvard, only $175 per foot; a decided bargain; look at it. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVitt-st., south front; only $100 per foot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON ROBEY-ST., NEAR JACKson, $1,500; Mitchell-st., near Waller, $1,250, on time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—On monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West VanBuren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren street-cars, and supplied by water. Price from $600 to $800 per lot, in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Coach Subdivision, No. 18 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street-cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PRICE, $100,000—200 lots, 20 acres, or Block 7, Sec. 33, Town 39, N., Range 14 east, located on Thirty-first-st., near the centre of South Chicago; investigate. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, LOT 24x125 FT., on Madison, near Oakley-st., south front, $125 per foot; $25 per foot less than actual market value. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—200 FEET northeast corner of Adams and Winchester-sts. Rare inducement offered to builders. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 40X125 FEET, AND BUILDing containing one 25-horse power engine, boiler, line shafting, pulleys, and belting, all in good running order; or would exchange for building lot in this city. Address H 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.: 4 acres on Hyman-av.; 4 acres on Central-av., Section 16, 39, 13; 20 acres N. W. ¼ Section 31, 38, 13; 10 acres Section 25, 40, 13; lots on Western-av., between Kinzie and Hubbard-sts., on easy terms; a 6-room cottage on easy terms.

FOR SALE—FIRST-RATE GOTHIC COTTAGE and lot, West Adams-st. near Hoyne; terms easy. Apply to owner, J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY ROGERS & TOBIN, 206 WEST Madison-st.: Lots $35 per foot on Campbell-av., near Harrison-st.
Lots $27 per foot on Harrison-st., 6 minutes' walk to cars.
Lots $21 per foot on Flournoy-st.
Lots $200 per foot on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
Also several good farms to exchange.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH Side; house of 13 rooms, lot 25x100 feet on Butterfield, near Thirtieth-st., $2,600 half cash, $1,300 cash. This property is worth $3,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS MEN, SECURE A $7,000 margin; elegant new brick building, 25x60, lot 25x125, near Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av.; $20,000, cash. The property cost $17,000, and will rent for $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$35 PER FOOT—LOT 27X125, ON Jackson-st., between Honore and Lincoln-sts., south front. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,300—4-ROOM DWELLING AND lot, on Ashley-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. This is a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side—$100 cash. Price $2,600. W. W. WATSON, Jr., Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, 48X196½, ON MONroe-st., between LaSalle and Wells-sts. Will take in part payment a fine city residence. Inquire National Real Estate Bureau, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-fifth-st.—100 feet by 172 feet northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 FEET WEST FRONT, ON Clark-st., near [illegible], and close to the Pacific Hotel and Government Building, very cheap. State-st., near Van Buren, a No. 1 4-story and basement building with lot. Southeast corner Harrison-st. and Third-av., 100x25, cheap.
Northwest corner Harrison-st. and Fourth-av., 100x75, cheap.
A fine lot near Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s new building worth $30,000; will take half its value in outside property on either one of the avenues east of State.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 25x170, with 2-story and basement frame house. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest Corner State and Harrison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars. Commutation fare 6⅔ cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 850 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—21 HALF ACRE LOTS, in Section 8, just south of Dexter Park; these lots are well situated, and can be had at a great bargain on easy time; each half-acre will make six lots of ordinary size. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—550 FEET, ON MICHIGAN AND Wabash-avs. between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; can be had at a great bargain if taken right away. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES, ENGLEWOOD, WITH improvements, $8,000.
3 acres, Englewood, cheap.
22 lots near Central Park, $250.
24 lots near Central Park, $300.
80 acres Section 19, 38, 14.
5 acres Section 9, fronting Fifty-fifth-st.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—245 ACRES, 4 MILES SOUTHWEST of Blue Island-av., all under cultivation; 35 acres timber; $75 per acre. JAMES HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—450x233 FEET, COMPRISING 3 acres, fronting on Wallace and Sherman-sts., at Englewood, very cheap. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 51 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 504 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—Blocks, lots, and houses and lots, at lowest prices.
RAVENSWOOD—One block and lots for sale cheap, also 800 feet unincumbered to exchange for South Side residence; will assume incumbrance. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD 5 ACRE blocks, one-seventh down, balance in 6 annual payments; high ground; cheapest property offered; splendid margin in immediate sub-divisions. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE HALF ACRE LOT FOR $350; want a party to plaster a house in payment. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S CHARMING 32-acre residence at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago. Price, $7,000. If you examine it you will buy it. Please send for full description. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ANY QUANTITY OF FINE ACRE property near Irvine Park, for sale, cheap, by National Real Estate Bureau, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, FRONTING NORmal Park, Englewood, close to station; monthly payments, without interest; selling fast. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSton and Lake Forest, lots, $5 to $15 per foot. Money advanced to build; 5 years on land and money; persons wishing to see me can request it by mail, and will call at their place of business. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY south and west of city limits, very cheap; easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN NORTH EVANSton: small cottage and 95x280 near depot; $1,500. 50 or 150 feet with unfinished house near depot. Sacrifice this week, $1,750. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—10 acres at Englewood, 30 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, 40 acres at Normal School. G. W. MILLER, 97 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS AT South Englewood, accessible by steam dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad, and suitable for immediate subdivision. This is the very best property for sale at South Englewood. Title short and absolutely perfect. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—A NEW HOUSE, containing nine rooms and closets, with 185 foot lot. Large trees and beautiful location. Apply to JAMES L. WILLSON, Esq., Winnetka.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50 FOOT LOT ON R. I. R. R., north of Englewood, $3,750.
Neat new house and large lot, at Maywood; price low and terms easy. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 160 acres, with dwelling house and barns, within 2 miles of Aurora, on the Fox River road. A good house and lot in Chicago would be taken as part payment. Address J. S., 1030 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, NEAR BLUE Island, only $85 per acre. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON SMALL monthly payments, neat cottage of 6 or 7 rooms, on South Side, or south of city limits, convenient to steam and horse cars. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Q 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY, EAST of State-st., at a bargain, for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE AND LOT ON monthly payments, on easy terms, on South Side east of State or West Side, between Fulton and Harrison-sts. Address V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, TO COST $3,500 to $5,000; also, 160 acres near city limits, at a bargain. Send description. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER.

WANTED—60 OR 75 FEET EAST FRONT, North Side, east of Clark, and north of Ohio-st., for acre property and cash. REA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE—MUST be east of State-st., and well located, worth from $8,000 to $10,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 500 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A COTTAGE OR SMALL house and lot in the vicinity of Evanston or Hyde Park, worth about $2,000, on easy terms; the building must be completely finished, and contain six or seven rooms. Address P. O. Box 44, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEASE OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house, centrally located; together with the furniture, carpets, bedding, &c., for sale at a bargain. Everything new and in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the above. Apply after 12 o'clock m., or address for 3 days, 120 Third-av.

A GROCERY STORE, IN A GOOD LOCATION, for sale, cheap. Capital required, $450; corner Carroll and Robey-sts.

A RESTAURANT IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER and doing a good business for sale. Rent free with a prospect of remaining so for a number of years. Apply at 213 South Clark-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities of the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR 500 BUSHELS capacity for sale. Only been run six months. Situated in Dalas City, Ill. Price $6,000. Call or address Merchant's European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—A GENeral store in a suburban town 25 miles from Chicago for sale. Population 1,000, and only store in the place. $6,000 stock, all good. Good reasons will be given for selling. Must be sold within 15 days. Address L 11, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap. Best locality in the city. 85 South Halsted-st.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW, three story, steam flouring-mill, built of stone, size 36x52, engine house 18x32, three run of stone, room for one or two more, capacity 300 brls per day, six lots with mill, cooper shop 18x30, property first-class, in the thriving city of Lansing, Iowa, containing 3,000 inhabitants, and the only mill in town, situated in one of the finest wheat growing sections of the United States, nearly one million bushels of wheat received annually from teams, and millions floating down the river from Minnesota and Wisconsin; at one end of the mill is the Mississippi River, at the other the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad; large home demand for offal, freights very low East and South, can be purchased at a bargain. For terms and particulars, address F. F. ELMENDORF, Room 9, Board of Trade, Chicago, or L. E. FELLOWS, Lansing, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 284 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, IN GOOD location, doing good business, for sale. Apply at 585 South Jefferson-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD BUSIness; a great bargain, if taken this week. Apply at 75 West Adams-st.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair, and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of three or five years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, centrally located in the business portion of the city, on the line of a street railroad, and has nearly one hundred rooms, besides spacious parlors, dining-halls, billiard saloons, pantries, and extensive culinary apartments. It is supplied with a perfect system of electric bells communicating with every part of the house in a most satisfactory manner, and is the most complete hotel building in Kansas City. The house will be rented unfurnished. For further information apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York; or GAGE & LADD, Attorneys at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE, WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a good business, for sale. Only about $500 capital required. Big chance for the right man. Address R 31, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE; ONE OF THE best chances in the State; in a country town close to Chicago doing a first-class trade; everything necessary for the trade; will sell cheap; reasons, etc., at interview. Address R 48, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ICE CREAM AND confectionery store for sale; good reasons for selling. Call to-day at 491 South Canal-st.

$450 WILL BUY A NICE STATIONERY, confectionery, news and notion store, with cheap rent. Apply at 275 Blue Island-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is unvaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAME IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PIER GLASS, HEAVY curtains and cornices, stylish tea set; will take first-class gold watch and chain. Address N 72, Tribune Branch office.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call, or address A. W. ALLEN, 222 West Lake-st., or 35 South Carpenter-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KITTIE B—WAS AT CORNER Madison and Peoria, as agreed upon. When and where can I see you? Answer by mail. THOS. HAMILTON.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 554 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, VERY NICEly furnished, by the day, week, or month, with excellent board, or without, at Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT PARLOR, FURnished or unfurnished, cheap to the right parties. Apply to 242 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—AT 16 SILVER-ST., A FEW DOORS from Harrison, a pleasant front room, nicely furnished for one or two gentlemen. Private family.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND SUMMER kitchen to grown up family, at 36 South Green-st., near Madison, $30 per month.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board. 74 Honore-st., within three block of Union Park.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT room with large closet, on first floor, 707 South State, as sleeping room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for single gentlemen; also, for housekeeping, at 859 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—NEW rooms and new furniture, 349 South Clark-st., corner Clark and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, at 167 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, $40, OR FIVE FOR $45, for housekeeping. Apply on premises, 707 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT UNFURNISHED rooms. Rent $16. 140 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—15 ELDRIDGE-COURT, FIRST floor and basement, suitable for housekeeping. Also furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED ROOM furnished, with gas and care, at 31 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms adapted for two or four. House modern improvements. Inquire at 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED SINGLE room for gentleman; brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR BUSINESS, OR sleeping rooms, on State-st., corner of Van Buren. Apply to J. K. OTIS, 79 Madison-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 122 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at McART'S Eureka Shirt Manufactory.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, completely furnished; good barn in rear; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, 15 Honore-st., 3 blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1026 INDIANA-AV., with nine rooms partly furnished also a stable. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement room, Otis Block.

TO RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan and Prairie-avs. Stores, houses and rooms, Wentworth-av. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A 1 RESIDENCE. FURNITURE for sale, all new. Receipts from boarders over $150 per week. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE, CHEAP, AND about $300 worth of furniture for sale, on North Side. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 2 STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, 18 Granger, third house from Sedgwick-st. horse-cars. Also a 1 story, 5 rooms and two closets.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE HOUSE, fine grounds 16 rooms, all modern improvements, near Union Park; most desirable location on West Side. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Washington-av., near Ashland-av., with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Cottage Grove. Rent $35 per month, and furniture (new) for sale, at two thirds its value. H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS store, 40 by 107 feet, with 36 by 28 feet, fronting on Harrison and Halsted-sts. Built for a dry goods house.

TO RENT—ONE STORE, 40X80 FEET, SOUTHwest corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; very desirable for piano room or furniture. For particulars inquire of W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 253 to 259 West Randolph-st., or 153 to 155 Twenty-second-st. Possession given 1st September, if desired. Best location in city.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., first floor 25x70, second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; possession immediately. Apply on premises to BAKER, SMITH & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, in Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st., at same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE AND BASEment, in my block, 10 and 12 Madison-st.; also, third and fourth stories. C. L. JENKS, 86 Harrison.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. P. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE 4-STORY STORES, NOS. 214, 216, and 218 Kinzie-st., between State and Dearborn, just completed, arranged for one, two, or three stores; second, third, and fourth stories each 66x90 feet; basement 11 feet, with rear entrance for receiving and shipping. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.

TO RENT—THREE FINE OFFICES IN THE third story of the Teutonia Life Insurance Company building, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av. C. KNOBELSDORFF, Secretary.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WAREHOUSE OR good dry basement. Brick preferred. Address J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE lady of means and experience, to take charge of a furnished house during absence of owner or family. Will pay all expenses of taking care of house, and servants' wages. Best of reference given; security, if required. Please address C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY ENGLISH MARried couple, no family, 2 furnished rooms and kitchen. No attendance required. State lowest price. Address LOW, 1023 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED room, private family preferred, between Jackson and Washington-sts., and between Peoria-st. and Union Park, on West Side. Address, stating price, A. J. B., 88 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms on South Side, convenient to steam and horse cars. Rent must be low. Address, stating location, terms, etc., Q 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GRIST MILL, OR run one on shares, by a first-class miller. Best of reference given. Box 79, Sterling, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BLACKSMITH SHOP, with tools, by a first-class workman, in some small country town. Address U 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST OR SECOND floor, in a good location, by a wholesale shoe manufacturers, as salesroom. Address, stating terms and location, THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE GOOD ROOMS on the South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife; no children; reasonable rent. Address U 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO years, a house of about 9 rooms, on either of the avenues north of Twenty-eighth-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, or near a good restaurant, by a lady and 2 adult sons; location must be genteel, on the West Side, east of Union Park; best of references. Address D 32, Tribune Branch office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN WITH $300 TO $500 READY money can make several thousand in a year. Apply at Room 2, 148 East Madison-st.

A FRESH LOT OF COOPER'S FLOGGS FROM New Orleans in lots to suit at 11 cents per mat. JOHN MORTON, 12 South Commercial-st., St. Louis, Mo.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 864 State-st.

McKEOWN & QUAYLE, MANUFACTURERS of derricks, building anchors and bolts, 82 East Kinzie-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—A GENTLEMAN WANTED, with $5,000 to visit Europe with parties who have just returned from London. Address J F P, 84 South Green-st.

WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING AGENT A line of goods to handle, either on commission or salary; reference first-class. Address or apply at 44 North May-st.

WANTED—LESSONS IN SMALL SWORD EXercise, by competent master. Address, giving terms, B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR LAND, ONE-HALF or the whole of a valuable interest. Room 6, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PEOPLE WITHOUT HOMES, THE land under whose feet belongs to another, whose children, should you die to-day, would be left on the charity of a cold and unfeeling world; you who, because of former position, wealth, and education, dare not, for fear of being thrust from society, go out to labor in Chicago; to you Colorado offers a home of 160 acres of land, free of cost, where it is not a disgrace to work, but where you are honored for your labor. We want to start next week. Office, Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt. of the Southwestern Colony.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $6,000 OR $8,000 and willing to do the office work can buy one quarter or one-third interest in a well established manufacturing business, that pays a fair percentage on the investment. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be required. Address with reference MANUFACTURER, care Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—DENTISTRY—WITH from $200 to $300, to join advertiser to commence business, who is a thorough practitioner. A knowledge of business not necessary. Will undertake to learn him the art in all branches. Address L 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, IN the furniture manufacturing business. Address N 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $500 to $1,000 ready cash to join me in purchasing stock of goods in well-established, nice office business. 163 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO TAKE half interest with an experienced mechanic in the building business. He has a good business now started all through the city. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO YEARS' LEASE OF STORE, 2 stories, rent $35; location, 55 South Carpenter, corner West Madison-st. Price of lease, $300.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ORDER FOR $1,200 worth of trees to be delivered in Chicago at wholesale current rates, from one of the finest nurseries in the State, will be sold cheap for cash. THOMAS & PETERSON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND SUIT OF CLOTHES. Address A. GILCHRIST, 355 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GENTLEman's watch and chain. Heavy gold hunting case (Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham). Good time-keeper. Address P. O. Box 281 Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO PUBLISHERS—THE COMplete printing materials of a seven column English weekly paper, entirely new. Address CHICAGO UNION.

FOR SALE—THREE BLACK AND ONE WHITE pure Spitz pups, or, as called by some, Esquimaux dogs. Call at barn in rear of 972 Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—5,000 thimbles and stoppers; also, plaster moulds cut to orders. MERRIELL BROS., 223 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—30,000 FEET NEW 6 BY 6 TIMBER, various lengths, $13 per m. Inquire or address H. & C., 35 West Adams-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—[illegible] AND SALESMAN, at 61 West Adams-st.; profits 300 per cent; goods indispensable, no humbug. I. C. CO.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR BILL CLERK; ONE thoroughly competent in a wholesale grocery house. Address, with references, X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RETAIL GROCERY clerk; one who understands the business and is willing to work, with good references; also, a delivery clerk. Address R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK; NO fancy price paid. Address N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—A YOUNG MAN about 18 years old, who resides at home; must be a good penman and accurate; moderate salary. Apply at DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG CLERK AT 1158 State-st., immediately.

Trades.

WANTED—15 FIRST CLASS BROOM-MAKERS, also one boy to make himself generally useful. J. P. & J. E. WHITE, 48 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD LASTER, TO WORK ON machine sewed shoes; also a boy to make himself useful about the shop. QUIRK, HALE & KING, 264 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TWO SLATERS TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 141, 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—50 STONE MASONS, IMMEDIATEly. Apply 218 East Madison, or McCormick's Reaper Factory site, Western-av. and the river.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS, No. 558 Arnold-st., or 114 Twenty-ninth-st., GEO. C. MONTIETH & STEVENSON; to-morrow morning, before 7 o'clock.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD PLASTERERS AND two lathers, steady work, good wages, and prompt pay guaranteed. Address or inquire of J. E. ANDERSON & BRO., Box 163, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—TWO BRICKLAYERS AT 58 PEARson-st., between Franklin and Wells, North Side.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX CARPENTERS, also men to help carpenters, on second building north of Madison, west side of Dearborn-st.

WANTED—8 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 151 Wesson-st., near Oak-st. THOS. BREW.

WANTED—8 GOOD OIL FINISHERS AT 46 and 48 Second-st.

WANTED—CARVER. APPLY AT THE MILL, corner of Eighteenth and Canal-sts. WM. GOLDIE & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BAKER TO GO into the country. Apply, this morning, to J. W. MILLS, 529 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SODA MANUFACTURER. ONE that understands making mineral water, and capable of taking charge of factory. Address K 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO A NICE country town as cook in a restaurant. First-class wages paid. References required. Enquire at 297 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT-FITTER AT 209 West Randolph-st. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT CARpenters and laborers at suburban town of Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1,338 Prairie-av., between 11 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR, AT CAHILL & CO.'S, 122 South Halsted-st.; also press-feeder.

WANTED—TINNER. APPLY AT ONCE. T. H. MANNING & CO., 610 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—SOME GOOD TIN ROOFERS, THIS morning. Come ready for work. 856 State-st.

WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY-EXPERIenced shirt cutter, and one assistant, immediately, at B. C. ROGERS & CO., 319 Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT gas fitting, at 86 Market-st., basement.

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER. APPLY AT 891 State-st., south of Eighteenth-st. S. GOURLEY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT THE REvere House, 46, 48 and 50 North Halsted-st., a first class meat and pastry cook. Would prefer a colored man and wife to cook and take charge of kitchen.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—6 GOOD TEAMSTERS. JOHN DOLESE, 27 Church-place, near South Branch Rolling Mills.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN—TO TAKE CARE of horses, drive carriage, and make himself useful. Apply at 361 Lumber-st., south end of Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN—TO TAKE CARE OF horses, drive carriage, and make himself generally useful. Apply at 361 Lumber-st., south end of Canal-st.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. INQUIRE AT GAY & WHITNEY'S, Twelfth-st. Bridge.

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, at 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE care of a horse. Must not be afraid of work. DR. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company, at Ainsworth, on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 SCANDINAVIAN SAW MILL hands; good pay; sure pay; steady work all year. Apply in Saloon, 113 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R.; leaves to-night; wages, $2.25; free fare, no fee; station work and tie-cutting at highest price. Office, exclusively for this road, at 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNtry preferred, who has had experience in a jewelry store. Situation permanent; salary $20 to [illegible] Address U 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesmen, those connected with wholesale drug or liquor houses preferred. Apply at 148 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—IMMEDIATLY, 5,000 MEN TO WORK on 9 different railroads in the neighborhood of Chicago; wages, $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board $4.00 a week. Also 200 sawmill hands; wages, $28 to $35 per month and board. For free fare and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 161 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pay better than wages.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS OR CANVASSERS in every county or town in the Northwest, for a genuine article which sells well. For particulars address N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD AGENTS TO SELL two of the most useful and saleable articles now out. Call at 123 West Washington-st., Room No. 4, on FILLY & COTES.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR BRICKYARD, 28 miles from Chicago, leave 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., free to the work. Apply 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR GOVERNMENT work; 150 more for the North Pacific; wages $2 per day; 500 for Wisconsin, $2.25 to $2.75 per day; 50 sawmill and farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR M. & N. R. R., Wisconsin, agent leaves with the men at 8:30 this morning; entirely free fare, no fee. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR THE WISCONSIN Central; wages, $2 a day; 50 for sawmills and farms, brickyards, 50, wages $30 to $50 per month; 100 for government work. Call at 28 West Madison-st. and 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOY, AS MESsenger in a bank. A German preferred. Address, in own hand-writing, in English, H 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN—APPLY TO F. E. SPOONER, Agent Chicago Union Lime Works, 158 South Market-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer. No children. Liberal wages. Call from 11 to 3. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—200 MEN TO LEAVE TO-DAY FOR the Detroit & Bay City Railroad. Also, 200 men for Lake Superior, to leave Thursday; free fare and board to the work. Wages, $2.25 per day. Apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SIX LABORERS AT THE TRIbune Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. Inquire for Mr. WOODS.

WANTED—SOBER MEN TO WORK IN stable. One good buggy maker. WILBUR & PIKE, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

WANTED—BOY OF GOOD RECOMMENDAtions as to honesty. Apply at 128 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A WASHER AND A MAN TO clean harness at CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, boarding, and sale stables, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR job printing; a permanent thing. Room 1, 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 10 YEARS OF AGE who can read and write well, acquainted with the city. Apply at 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE BUSINESSMAN to canvass for advertising; position permanent, pay liberal. Call Thursday between 1 and 2, at Room 70, Republic Life Building.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR gravel trains; also, sawmill hands; free fare. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—MEN FOR GOVERNMENT WORK, railroads, and sawmills. Transportation and full particulars furnished at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG BOY—TO DEliver orders and attend to vegetable market. Inquire at People's Market, corner Lake and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—LABORERS AND TEAMS—APPLY immediately at 216 East Madison-st. or McCormick's Reaper Factory site, Western-av. and the river.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM near the city. Apply at Stable, rear of 341 West Washington-st., from 9 to 12, Wednesday.

WANTED—A MAN TO DISTRIBUTE CIRCUlars for a Savings Bank. Address P 31, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAST SATURDAY, ON MADISON or Market-sts., a pocket-book containing a sum of money and coal tickets. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 280 East Madison-st. P. McELLIGOT.

LOST—LOWER PORTION OF GOLD EAR-RING, oblong hoop, in stage, between Twelfth-st. and Bryan Block. Finder will please leave it at Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A LARGE, RED, new milch cow, with big horns; 9 or 10 years old; $5 reward for return to A. BARNETT'S West Market, 332 South Clark-st.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, WHICH the owner can obtain by proving property and paying cost of this advertisement. T. E. LONERGAN, Arcade-court.

STOLEN—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given for the return of a mocking bird taken from the cage Tuesday morning, at 467 Fulton-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE PREMIses of W. J. PLOMS, Graceland road, near Diversey-av., a dark red cow, medium height and very gentle. The finder will be rewarded by making it known to the above party.

STRAYED—$25 REWARD—FROM PREMISES of the subscribers, 1118 West Monroe-st., two bay horses, about 15½ hands high; one has the print of a horse shoe on shoulders and a bar shoe on off fore foot; the other is a rangy-built bay horse, with small limbs and feet, and no marks. Any information of them left at premises or at 7 East Randolph-st. will be rewarded. JAIMISON & SCHAEFFER.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, a stray mare came to my premises on Halsted-st., at Comora Station. She has a star on forehead, and her hind feet are white; she has two round shoes on front. MATHIAS SMITH.

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 117 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 980 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing. Apply at 465 Fullerton-av., near Halsted-st., North Division.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, ONE WHO CAN come well recommended from last employer; none other need apply, at 12 North Ashland-av., between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL, and to do second work, at 42 North May-st.

WANTED—TWO NORWEGIAN, GERMAN, Swede, or Welch girls at 181 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, one that understands cooking, washing, and ironing; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1265 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. Good references required. Call at 329 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 476 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply, with reference, to 655 Michigan-av., from 1 to 5, p. m.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire, with references, at 307 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at MRS. RAYMOND'S, 3 doors north of the Normal School, Nichols-av., Englewood. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman, to do general housework in a family of three only; good wages paid. Apply northwest corner Paulina and Taylor-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age, to assist at general housework. Inquire at 30 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; high wages and a permanent place for a good steady girl. Apply at 73 Vincennes-av., near Douglas-place.

WANTED—AT 97 WEST MADISON-ST., A GOOD dining room girl; one who thoroughly understands her business.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL house work. A German or Swede. No objection to colored girl. Good wages, at 119 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Also, girl to do second work in a small family. None but those who can give good reference need apply. Call at 654 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK at 98 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR dining-room work, at 365 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL BOARDING-house. Good wages paid. 55 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—6 WAITERS AT BURCKY & MILA'S Restaurant, 159 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS WHO thoroughly understand waiting on table, and one experienced chambermaid, can find situations with good wages, by addressing W 21, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do up-stairs work, German, Swede or colored, at 797 Michigan-av. No Irish.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECONDwork, and make herself generally useful. Apply 349 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 395 STATE-st., one first-class girl for laundry work.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SWEDish girl to cook, wash and iron in small family; no boarders; will pay $5 a week. 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Call at E. SCHNEIDER & CO.'S Candle Factory, near Archer-av. bridge, between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; MUST BE competent; no work outside the kitchen; best wages. MRS. BUSHNELL, 731 Burnside-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR FAMILY OF four, at 1463 Prairie-av. Wages, $4.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, ETC., and one for second work; German or Scotch. 193 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girl, at 85 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK, ONE WHO understands pastry. Apply early, at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG OR middle aged woman to do family sewing and light housework. One who can furnish a machine preferred. Inquire at 1030 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Call at 506 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A NEAT SMART WOMAN, TO DO all the work for a family of three persons, near the city. Address K 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS AND THOSE WANTING good help to apply to City Intelligence Office, 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, Room 28, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMIly, for general housework. Inquire at 152 West Washington-st., between hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Call at 94 Ashland-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook for private boarding house. Call at 748 Michigan-av.

WANTED—EVERY COMPETENT GIRL IN Chicago to come to our office once, and they will come again to procure situations as cooks, dining-room, pastry, laundry, and chambermaids, etc., for hotels, laundries, restaurants, and private houses; hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent [illegible] the country. 118 West Monroe-st., STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; ONE THAT IS A good cook. Call at 322½ West Madison-st., in hair store.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; AMERICAN preferred. Must understand family sewing, and run a Singer machine. Apply immediately at 188 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS TO MAKE CUStom work on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also, button-hole makers, to take work home. 370 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FOLDING AND stitching books, at 7 East Randolph-st. None need apply except experienced hands. J. W. MIDDLETON.

WANTED—TWENTY GIRLS TO LABEL baking powder. Call at 173 South Clinton-st., up stairs. INGRAHAM, FONDA & CO.

WANTED—12 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS at the American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO fold for mangle, at Anderson's Steam Laundry, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—AT 1029 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMpetent nurse to take care of a baby; references must be satisfactory. Apply in morning, Wednesday and Thursday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURES, A NEW STOCK of Eastern carriages at 333 State-st. Also repairing promptly attended to by TUCKER & MORGAN.

FINE BLACK MARE 6 YEARS OLD, SOUND, can show 3 minutes, a lady can drive her; fine new single harness, rubber-trimmed; light open buggy. Will be sold cheap by owner at 809 Madison-st., Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BAY 5 YEAR old, 3 minute horse; also, one of the best 6 year old family horses in the city. Inquire at Room No. 1, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS very low for cash if taken this week. Apply to owners, J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 305 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY FINE HORSES. Must be sold. Also, three second-hand buggies. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon court.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, just from the country. Also one new express harness. A. ROBERTS & BRO., 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF GREY HORSES, 5 AND 6 years old, weighing 2,300 lbs. They are good family horses or any kind of business. They are quiet in double or single harness. Will be sold together or separate, the owner having no further use for them. A trial of two days allowed. Apply at 332 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, and harness, worth $450, can be bought for $300 to-day. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—HORSE, light wagon, and harness—a complete business rig. Address V 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY 4-YEAR OLD Bellfounders, 16 hands high, long, fine tails, and fine drivers. Also fine family mare; can trot in 3 minutes. W. J. NEELY, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS PLATFORM spring rockaway carriage, with glass front; has been used but little; can be seen at barn in rear of 972 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-SEATED COVERED carriage, which can be used either single or double, in exchange for fine lots near Brighton Trotting Park. Apply in afternoon, to L. T. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—FOR A DOCTOR'S USE, A GOOD horse; must be sound in every particular, kind, and a good traveller. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. at HOWE'S Stables, 718 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LUMBER WAGON, SINGLE horse, and harness, cheap. Address P 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL HEAVY teams with wagons and harness, suitable for railway work; will trade cash and good suburban lots. THOMAS & PETERSON, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SOUND BUGGY HORSE—MUST be a good traveller—in exchange for a good draft mare, 6 years old. Call 9 a. m., at 204 West Adams-st.

30 OPEN TOP BUGGIES, DEMOCRAT, beach, and express wagons, phaetons, and single harness, at auction, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 4 TO 300 horse power; stationary, portable, horizontal, and upright, with or without boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, FIVE-HORSE power, warranted sound, $250. HOLDRIDGE O. COLLINS, Attorney, southeast corner Washington and Wells-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, mounted on wheels. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

WANTED—SECOND HAND ENGINE, CYLINder 16 or 17 x 20 or 24 inch; two boilers 24x44-inch. Apply by letter to G. J. GOODHUE, Jr., Stevens Point, Wis.

INSTRUCTION.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful, and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1697.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or writer in an office, by a well educated young man (Scotchman); best references produced from last employer; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address, or apply, T M, 148 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk; best of reference furnished; wages no object. Address K 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale house; is strong, and willing to work; is a practical book-keeper, quick and accurate; first-class penman; permanent situation desired where there is prospect of advancement; can furnish unexceptional references. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN in some wholesale or commission house; good penman, correct at figures, and good marker; would go as porter; references given. Address, O 53, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN SOME good hotel; have acted as such for the past six years, and can give good references, city or country. Address for four days, S 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of business habits, as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk in a wholesale or mercantile house, or insurance office. Address G 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to write, or make himself generally useful in an office. Writes a good hand. First-class recommendations. Willing to work. Address B 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale grocery or hardware house, to learn the business. Has had good experience in business. Can give best of references. Address P 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WELL ACquainted with both manufactory and jobbing, in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Best of references given in the city. Address STEPHEN R. POTTER, 117 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, as clerk in a store. Address N 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOLLEN MANUfacturers—As superintendent, by one that understands all kinds of woollen goods, and is superintendent at present. Address EASTERN MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS male cook, for hotel or restaurant. Call at No. 182 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS job printer. Has had some experience at presswork. Address E 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CARriage painter about the 1st of September; as a good striper and finisher; preference given to a steady job. Address J P R, Box 531, Moline, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN sash, door, and blind manufactory, or would take superintendency of buildings, thoroughly experienced; country preferred; city references. F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced engineer from Canada. Address ALF. PENNE, 275 West Catherine-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a private family. Apply at 184 South Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A man that has had several years' experience. First-class city reference furnished. Apply at or address 233 Michigan-av., in the harness store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands his business well. Can furnish best of city reference. Please address K 18, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN man and wife; wife as cook or general work in small family; husband to take care of horses, or would make himself useful at anything. Call or address C. MAGILL, at A. Diamond's, 43 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING OF ANY kind in the evening by a young man employed during the day as bookkeeper; also posting, etc. Address C 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, to travel in Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, commands a good trade in both States; groceries, fancy or staple, preferred; best of references. Address S, 158 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman or clerk; will loan employer $100 or $150 on good security. Address A. GEHRING, 112 East Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PIANO PLAYER, good accompanist; don't read; understands show business. J P, 84 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE without children. The man to work round the house and do general work. The woman is good hand at washing and ironing. Apply in the grocery store, No. 168 North Green-st., corner of West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Can be seen for two days at 192 West Mather-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO do general housework in a small family, or second work. Call or address 267 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework for a small family. Call rear of 886 South Morgan, corner of Mitchel-st., not before 11 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children, or do light second work. 463 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] general housework in a small family, South Side. 277 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one to cook and the other as second girl, with a private family. Please call at 564 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL in private family as first-class chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer. Call for two days at 493 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed as second-girl; has no objection to assist in the care of children; is willing to learn. Can be seen at 146 West Eighteenth-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT German girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second-work, in a private family. Call at 1104 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do sewing or stitching work, has a machine. 542 Butterfield-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ATTEND TO OFFIces, by a lady; can give good satisfaction. Apply at 162 North Kinzie-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph-sts.—A handsome front parlor, well furnished or unfurnished, with board.

15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—ACCOMMODATION for a few boarders, first-class board at $5 per week; home-made bread.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Randolph—Neatly furnished and pleasant rooms to rent with or without board, and, also, a large barn.

43 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE FRONT room; also single rooms. Day boarders wanted.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board, near Madison.

82 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST of Union Park, large unfurnished front room, or suite (except carpet) with board, to gentleman and wife. No other boarders. Terms moderate.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT front room to rent with board.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room with large closet, with first-class board.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO ROOMS TO rent with board, first class accommodations; all modern improvements; one has a dressing room attached.

362 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED room with board, in private family, for one or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One furnished and one unfurnished suite of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; this is the finest location and best accommodations on West Side.

South Side.

499 DEARBORN-ST. (FORMERLY CALLED Burnside), near Twenty-ninth and State-sts.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, at lowest possible prices; parlors, piano, bath-room, and everything desirable.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Barn in rear to rent.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE UNFURnished room; also, a room for a single gentleman; references required.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD for families or single gentlemen.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, for gentleman and wife, with first-class table; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAIS—Apartments for first-class boarders only; terms from $7 to $10 per week; breakfast at 7:30; dinner at 6:30. This house has been completely refurnished and will be ready to receive visitors on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO GOOD ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board where can have use of bath room, by gentleman, wife and boy; servant girl to room with other servants; on Washington, Monroe or Adams-sts., and in good location, West Side. References given and required. B 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, with board in a private family, for gentleman, wife and baby. Preference for the South Side, near Twentieth-st. Address, stating terms, J. ADDISON, 242 East Madison-st.

BOARD—TWO GOOD ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, on West Side, by gentleman and wife, within 10 minutes' ride of Washington-st. tunnel. Address, with particulars, stating terms, &c., X 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM BY A single gentleman in a pleasant and sociable private family, or where there are few boarders taken. Location between Centre and Western-avs., Adams and Lake-sts.; terms must be reasonable. Address, stating full particulars, D 18, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$400 IN HYDE PARK LOTS, OR merchandise; will purchase $400 worth of staple goods, and a business which will pay from $200 to $300 per month. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE HOUSEHOLD FURNIture for an open or top-buggy, or good single horse. Address V 96, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—$8,000 WORTH OF HORSES, carriages, new farm implements, mules, jennies, Spanish jack, and the entire stock of a farm near Chicago; will take an improved farm, suburban lots, &c., &c.; will put some cash in a big trade. Apply to THOMAS & PETERSON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ESTABLISHED MERcantile business, with stock $5,000 for good unincumbered Chicago real estate; a bargain. ADAMS & MURRAY, 142 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WANTED—AGENTS [illegible] $200 per month selling gong door bells in towns and villages; ten minutes work to put up. Address J. F. HAYS, box 512, Wilmington [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR [illegible] Presidential Campaign Book; [illegible] 11; also for campaign goods. [illegible] Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, Mo.

THE LAW COURTS.

Litigation Concerning the County Seat of DuPage County.

Judge Williams Decides in Favor of Naperville.

Further Progress of the State Insurance Company Case.

CIRCUIT COURT.

DUPAGE COUNTY SEAT NOT AT WHEATON.

Judge Williams yesterday decided the Du Page County controversy which means that having investigated, he finds that the people of Wheaton procured the removal of the County seat of Du Page County from Naperville by naughty practices, wherefore they must yield up possession of the county records, vacate their new buildings, and conduct their litigations at the ancient site.

This was a bill in chancery against the Board of Supervisors of the county. In 1867 the Legislature provided for the relocating of the county seat, providing for an election to be held to decide the question of location, a majority of the votes cast to govern. If Wheaton was selected, the Supervisors were authorized to select a site for county buildings, and remove the records, but without cost to the county, a proper hall for court purpose to be furnished free of cost or rent for 10 years. An election was held, and on June 4, 1867, it was certified by the County Clerk that there were votes cast: For removal, 1,721; against removal, 1,604; majority for removal, 117. The bill was filed to set aside this election.

1. Because the town of Wheaton included two parcels of land with boundaries distinct from each other, and at least one quarter of a mile apart, wherefore the enabling act was void, the Constitution providing that no county seat shall be removed until the point of removal is fixed by law.

2. Because the enabling act offered inducements in favor of an affirmative vote.

3. Because, in fact, a majority of the legal voters of the county did not vote for removal. That more than 250 legal voters did not vote, and that more than 125 illegal votes were cast for removal in Winfield, Milton, York, Addison, Bloomingdale, and Wayne, by non-residents and others. That in the town of Winfield the judges of election closed the polls for an hour and dispersed, leaving the ballot-box in charge of one of their number, and received 125 illegal votes.

4. That the selection of a site for the county buildings was illegal, because of want of due notice, and for the reason that an injunction to prevent the selection was at the time pending.

5. That the buildings erected at Wheaton are not, as required by law to be, fire-proof buildings.

Nearly two hundred witnesses were examined in the case, beside an immense bulk of documentary evidence which was offered, and now the case turned upon questions of law. It is a proven fact that there was much illegal voting on both sides, and that, in the town of Milton, in which Wheaton is, many persons were induced to come for the sole purpose of voting by the offer of money, who, having deposited ballots, departed.

The unconstitutionality of the enabling act was not pressed in argument, but the Supreme Court had decided that a designation of "the point of the incorporated Town of Wheaton in said county" was a compliance with the Constitution. It was, however, urged that the tender of inducements by way of reduction of taxation or exemption invaded the freedom and equality of the election guaranteed by the Constitution. The Court could so construe the constitutional provision as to exclude from the voter all motives of pecuniary interest or profit. Elections are not infrequently based upon that very consideration, as, whether a tax shall or shall not be imposed. On the one side is contingent gain, and on the other loss. It is to decide by a majority which shall follow that the election is held. Such an election cannot be said to be unequal. Here every voter was free to come to the polls and free to vote his sentiments, and to all of them the same motive was presented, to-wit: freedom from taxation for the erection of county buildings, if Wheaton should be elected as the county seat. Had the act to the contrary said nothing about the county seat, there would have been like motive on the other side, as it would have presented the case of the burden by taxation of erecting public buildings. Freedom of the voter is a personal right, attaching to him without reference to any other person; his equality is a relative right which he is entitled to enjoy in common and to the same extent as others. When, therefore, no legal hindrance exists as to the exercise of the right of franchise according to the voters or en choice, and no unjust preferences are made by the law between the voters, an election may be properly said to be free and equal. Further than this, county buildings had an existance at Naperville, and the tender of new ones at Wheaton might be viewed as only an equitable set-off for the loss of the old ones.

The Court next examined the objection that a majority of the voters did not in fact vote for the removal to Wheaton. The constitution provided that no county seat shall be removed until "a majority of the voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal" and it was contended by complainants that, under the constitution, every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who had resided in the State one year preceding the election, might vote any where in the district or county where he actually resided upon the day of the election, and to impose upon him the condition of a prior residence of thirty days in the county, as the enabling act did is to subject the voter to an unconstitutional limitation of the exercise of the elective franchise. But the Legislature, in the absence of constitutional prohibition, had a right to declare what should constitute actual residence. If this was an improper restriction, then also is the Registry law obnoxious to the Constitution. But, in the case at bar, the act provides only for an election by the "legal voters." It adopts the election laws no further than they are constitutional, and if any part of those laws are invalid, they are no part of the act. A voter exercising the right of franchise when he is not entitled to do so, is but an illegal voter. The objection could only be sustained by holding that every law under which fraudulent votes have been cast, is itself rendered invalid by the conduct of the voters.

But if the law were void, the proof does not show that any voter was denied the privilege of voting for that reason. The parties regarded the law as legal, and governed themselves accordingly; and the objection is now made too late.

The votes cast in the town of Winfield, it was conceded, should be excluded, for the reason that an adjournment was had at noon, in violation of law. The law expressly provided that, "after the opening of the polls, no adjournment shall be had, nor shall any recess be taken until all the votes cast at such election shall have been counted, and the result publicly announced." It appeared that the wife of one of the judges was seriously ill, and required the attention of her husband. Under these circumstances he went home. Then the other judges proceeded to dinner, one of them taking with him the ballot-box. It did not appear that the box was interfered with, or that the adjournment was for any improper purpose, nor that, by reason of the adjournment, anybody was deprived of his right to vote. The question then was, whether the adjournment was so manifestly illegal as to render it necessary to reject the vote of the town. The language of the law is distinct, and beyond the possibility of misinterpretation. It declares that neither adjournment or recess shall be had or taken. Then was it essential "to prevent fraudulent voting." There had been, before the act was passed, stuffing of the ballot-boxes, which could safely be done in private. To prevent this the law designed that, during the whole election, the ballot box should be in presence of the officers and of the voters, to render impossible the fraudulent deposit of ballots. The prohibition was, therefore, the very essence of the law, and the law has been violated, and the result to the innocent voters of the error of the judges cannot weigh against the necessity and duty of preserving the purity of elections. The statute is mandatory, and because a hardship results, it cannot be ignored. Therefore, the whole vote of the town of Winfield must be excluded from the canvass.

Special objections was also made to the whole vote of the town of Milton, for the reason that the oaths of parties offering their votes, and those of their attesting witnesses, were not made in presence of the judges of election. In anticipation of the presentation of ballots by unregistered voters, Justices of the Peace were summoned, who took a position outside the room in which the Judges sat, there administering the oaths. They could be seen by a small change of position of the judges, and the voices of the parties could be heard and the Justices may be considered as acting in behalf of the judges of election. They performed their acts by the procurement and with the consent of the judges. The Court thought that the act should be considered as so far performed in their presence and under their supervision as to be their act, and equally valid as if performed by them in person. But the Court did not decree it necessary that these affidavits should be made before the judge of election. The statute says the party shall "furnish to judges of election his affidavit in writing." There is no reason why he may not make this affidavit before any competent person if it be duly sworn to at the polls and presented to the judges. The penalty for perjury would be the same and the opportunity for fraud no greater. The act even provided that any other person authorized to administer oaths may administer these. This objection was overruled.

The Court next considered the objection to individual voters. He found that there was considerable illegal voting on both sides. Laborers in the stone quarries at *Lemont*, in Cook County, had voted. In the town of Milton voters were imported from Kane and Cook Counties, who were induced to come to Wheaton for thirty days prior to the election, thus to be made voters, at the price of $25 for time, free board, and car fare, and then, when they had voted, they departed. These parties, not being *bona fide* residents, were not entitled to vote.

From the result returned by the County Clerk, the Court found there should be rejected the poll in the town of Winfield and the illegal votes cast in the towns of Naperville, Lisle, Downer's Grove, York, and Milton. The result was: Whole number of votes cast, 3,324; in favor of removal, 1,720; against removal, 1,604; but, excluding the vote of Winfield 399, as illegal, and the vote is 2,925, leaving for removal, 1,421; against removal, 1,504. To be still further changed by the rejection of the ballots of electors who failed to comply with the registry law, or who were under personal disqualifications, some 150, but, as the Court fixed it, "against removal," 35; "for removal," 75; leaving, as the result of the canvass, 123 against removal.

The prayer of the bill to enjoin perpetually action under this election was granted.

The Court remarked, by way of conclusion, that he had arrived at this result with some reluctance. It appeared in the case that Wheaton had put up valuable buildings, and had incurred large expenses in anticipation of becoming the county seat. This, perhaps, upon the knowledge that its location was far more central for a county seat than the town of Naperville; but these considerations were such as the voters should pass upon, and not a Court sitting to administer law. Excluding the votes illegal by reason of personal disqualification, there was, however, a majority of fifty or sixty in favor of the removal, if the vote of Winfield was counted. He thought, however, that, having to apply the law to the canvass, he could not admit the vote of that town.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Patrick and Richard O Murphy petition for the enforcement of an alleged mechanic's lien against one John Cook, as owner of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, O'Neill's Addition, and improvements, the property being on the southwest corner of O'Neill and Halsted streets; $4,210 are claimed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The argument which, on Monday, sprang up on the rule upon George C. Smith, as Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, to show cause why he should not pay over some three hundred thousand dollars to the assignees, under circumstances already stated, was yesterday continued. The only question to be argued was as to the power of the Court by a rule, made absolute, to compel Smith to pay over, upon his liability as Treasurer, nevertheless the returns showed he had never, in fact, received the moneys of the bankrupt. The respondent argued that this was no occasion upon which the summary power of the Court could be invoked, but the assignee must be remitted to his plenary action. The case was taken under advisement.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw filed petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy against James N Bernett and Hezekiah M. Hunkman, copartners, of Minonk, Woodford County, charging a suspension of payment of commercial paper and the suffering of property to be taken on legal process by Kirkendall, Pierpont & Co., of Bloomington, upon judgment confessed by warrant of attorney.

An adjudication is asked against Charles G. Uheller, of Chicago, by Johnson W. Foster.

Discharged—Charles Randolph, of Evanston.

SUPERIOR COURT.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

F J Roelle & Son apply for the ascertainment and enforcement of a mechanic's lien upon Lot 46 and the east 17 feet of Lot 45, Block 65, School Section Addition to Chicago, and improvements.

HEAVY DEMAND.

Charles Cooper and others, comprising the firm of C. & G. Cooper & Co., brought suit (assumpsit) against the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, demanding $12,000.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Dr. Rauch Reports a Large Increase in the City Mortality.

The Number of Deaths Greater than Ever Before.

A Large Amount of New Sewerage an Imperative Necessity.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Hoard in the chair. There were present Commissioners Schloetzer and Johnson, and Sanitary Superintendent Rauch.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report for the week ending August 10. There were 417 deaths, an increase over the preceding week of 95. Males, 213; females, 204. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 151; convulsions, 30; typhoid fever, 24; diarrhœa, 29; whooping-cough, 8; consumption, 14; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6; inanition, 8; accidents, 12; teething, 14; chronic diarrhœa, 8; small-pox, 7; dysentery, 14. Their ages were: Under one year, 182; from one to two, 113; two to three, 14; three to four, 7; four to five, 2; five to ten, 13; ten to twenty, 14; twenty to thirty, 24; thirty to forty, 16; forty to fifty, 11; fifty to sixty, 15; sixty to seventy, 4; seventy to eighty, 2. Their nationalities—Australia, 1; Bohemia, 7; Canada, 4; Chicago, native, 50; Chicago, foreign, 236; other parts of United States, 33; Denmark, 2; England, 10; Germany, 32; Holland, 8; Ireland, 18; New Brunswick, 1; Norway, 3; Poland, 1; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 6; unknown, 4. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, ——; Second, ——; Third, 5; Fourth, 9; Fifth, 15; Sixth, 38; Seventh, 58; Eighth, 42; Ninth, 31; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 14; Twelfth, 13; Thirteenth, 11; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 64; Sixteenth, 27; Seventeenth, 22; Eighteenth, 27; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 5; accidents, 11; County Hospital, 2; Foundlings' Home, 3; immigrants, 1; manslaughter, 1; St. Joseph's Hospital, 1; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1; Mercy Hospital, 2.

The mean temperature for the week was 74½ degrees.

In the remarks accompanying the report, the Sanitary Superintendent says: The increase in the number of deaths over last week was decided, the total being greater than for any week in the history of the city, although the death rate had been much higher. The increase was in diseases common at this season, the most marked being cholera infantum, convulsions, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, and teething. There was, however, no epidemic tendency. The increase of typhoid fever was, no doubt, the sequence of remittent fever, resulting from overcrowding, and the throwing up of such masses of fresh earth as occurred in every part of the city for buildings. There were five deaths by this cause in the Seventh Ward, four in the Eighth, five in the Fifteenth, and three in the Seventeenth. The mean daily temperature was higher than for any week this year, the hot weather continuing longer without a change, as it was continuous for six days. Southwest winds prevailed, and there was a rain fall of .65 of an inch, nearly the same as last week. He had never been so much impressed with the value of drainage for the same time as this week. In wards where there was good drainage there was generally a weekly fluctuation; but where it was deficient there had always been an increased death rate for the last five weeks, as would be seen by the subjoined table:

Ward.	Deaths.	Population in 1871.	Feet of sewerage.
3	38	17,934	52,240
4	85	14,022	53,100
5	61	14,991	43,090
6	164	22,918	38,170
7	189	15,580	18,500
8	163	25,420	42,658
9	117	30,778	51,712
10	32	17,292	65,277
11	52	16,212	56,188
12	58	13,018	50,550
13	29	9,740	36,377
14	53	9,339	17,527
15	260	25,706	35,191
16	112	16,380	20,175
17	97	18,814	46,463
18	76	18,805	58,300

In judging of the influence of drainage, the elevation of the district must always be considered; the wards lying contiguous to the Chicago River are always the lowest, and in these, where sewers are deficient, the death-rate is always highest. The character of the soil must also be taken into account, as a clayey soil is more pernicious in its influence on infantile life than a sandy soil. The territory of the wards enumerated varies in extent, so that the number of feet of sewerage does not always indicate the extent of the sewerage system compared with the population and area of the ward. The First, Second, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards had been omitted from the table, as the data was imperfect. Although the Eighth Ward had apparently a large amount of sewerage, the death rate is swelled by the horrid condition for want of it. Sewers were also needed in the small streets in the Ninth Ward where the population was dense. More than one-half of the deaths this week occurred in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and in them there is only a little more than one-fourth of the population of the city. In these wards there is less sewerage in proportion to population and area than in any others in the city. The Fourteenth Ward has the least amount of sewerage, but it is high. If the system were extended over it, the death-rate would be undoubtedly much diminished. From present indications, there would be a decided decrease in the number of deaths the coming week.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small pox and varioloid were reported at No. 399 Wentworth avenue, No. 20 Lake street, No. 20 DePuyster street, No. 397 West Sixteenth street, No. 102 South Desplaines street, County Hospital, No. 18 Mark street, No. 10 Mark street, No. 69 Wisconsin street, No. 74 Nebraska street, No. 73 Sampson street, northwest corner of Laflin and Taylor streets, No. 11 Mark street, No. 213 Forquer street, No. 130 Augusta street, Dudley street near Augusta street, No. 166 Canalport avenue, No. 425 Centre avenue, No. 29 Burling street. There was an increase of one in the number of infected houses over last week, with the same number of deaths. The number of patients in the Small-Pox Hospital was less than it had been since last November.

The report was placed on file.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORTS.

The Health Officer reported that 484 notices had been served, and 738 nuisances abated. Particular attention had been paid to the inspection of fruit, large quantities being received. A great deal of it was imperfect and immature and unfit for use. Lots were daily condemned, and several loads had been seized.

AN APPEAL FOR LENIENCY.

Mr. Humphreyville, representing Mr. Mitchell, the proprietor of a rendering establishment who was fined $200 the other day for conducting his business in a careless manner, requested the Board to speak to Justice Banyon favorably of a new trial. The case was called, and tried on Saturday morning, while the agreement between the counsel was to have it come up in the afternoon. Simple justice was desired, as Mr. Mitchel believed he could show he had not violated the health ordinances.

Dr. Rauch was not disposed to interfere with the decision of the Court, and Mr. Humphreyville retired.

The Board then adjourned.

Home-Made Bread on 'Change.

The "bulls" and "bears" on 'Change were treated to a free lunch yesterday by Messrs. C. L. Woodman & Co., who furnished about one thousand loaves of their new home-made bread, butter and cheese, and other essentials. There was a perfect scramble at the counter, fluctuations in the prices of the different staples being forgotten in the anxiety to enjoy the lunch. The bread is a new article, the result of long and careful investigation and experiment, is made entirely by machinery constructed for that special purpose, is subjected to no handling by bakers, is composed of the very finest flour in the market, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to the best family home-made bread. That was the unanimous verdict of the Board of Trade yesterday, and its members are *connoisseurs* in matters of flour and bread. The article can be recommended to the public, and will supply a necessity long felt. The manufacturers send their wagons all over the city to supply orders, which should be left at C. L Woodman & Co.'s bread and cracker manufactory, at the corner of Canal and Adams streets. It is sold and delivered at retail as well as at wholesale. It is forwarded to country consumers by the early morning trains.

Great Sale of Imported Wines and Liquors.

The attention of the trade and lovers of good wines is called to the large auction sale of fine imported wines and liquors, on Thursday (to-morrow), at 10 o'clock, at the bonded warehouse, corner of State and Sixteenth streets, C. C. Thayer & Co., auctioneers. The list, as per advertisement, is large, and embraces choice brands fine pale sherry wines, Hennessy's brandy, Tennent's and McEwen's ales. Of the Champagnes, such popular brands as Green Seal, Roederer's "Gladiator," "Carte Blanche," "Carte Noir," etc. Every article is as represented, and the opportunity here offered to obtain good wines and liquors should be embraced by the trade and others.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

First Day of the Kennicott Club Shooting Tournament.

Large Attendance of Sportsmen, and Some Fine Work with the Guns.

Interesting Base Ball News—The Mace-O'Baldwin Prize Fight.

THE TRIGGER.

FIRST DAY OF THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

The shooting tournament under the auspices of the Kennicott Club commenced on the club grounds at Dexter Park, yesterday. The threatening aspect of the weather doubtless deterred many from attending, only about 200 being present. Tents were pitched on the open space inside the running track for the protection of the spectators. The sport began at 10 o'clock in the morning and was continued until dark, shooting off ties occupying all the afternoon. The contest was for four prizes: First, a first-class breech-loading double-barrelled gun, worth $250; second, $126 in cash; third, $75 in cash; fourth, an ivory handled gold and silver-plated revolver worth $60. There were forty-eight entries. Jacob Young was chosen referee, and Captain Kinney scorer. In the pools, Abe Kleiman was first choice, T. K. Pheatt second, Ed. Price third, and G. Stanton fourth—the others selling as the field, for $30, in pools of $70 and $80. The traps used were the regulation H and T plunge and ground traps, set five yards apart: the rise being 21 yards, and the boundary 80 yards. Subjoined is the result of the contest:

G. M. Smith	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9
H. Huntington	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1	7
D. Neidy	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1	8
W. B. Hauwarth	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	8
N. Doxey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
G. K. Pheatt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
Z. C. Pheatt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
J. Smith	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1	8
S. Low	0 1 0 0 0	1
J. Moore	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	6
Mr. J. Clare	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	9
Goff Stanton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
M. Bogardus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	9
Abe Kleiman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
Henry Kleiman	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	8
J. Reeves	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	8
G. C. Sherman	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	7
W. H. Vangiesen	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	7
W. Taylor	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
M. Johnson	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	7
T. F. Doyle	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	5
Thomas Stagg	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	6
Chas Kern	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9
J Davidson	1 0 0 0 0	1
Alex Price	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9
Geo. Barnard	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	7
J. J. Kleiman	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	8
F. R. Mitchell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
H. Cornish	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	8
J. Kinney	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0	7
F. Maskey	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	7
E. Watkins	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
C. Adams	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0	8
C. H. Douglass	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	8
J. Farnsworth	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	9
Ab. Price	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	8
H. N. Sherman	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	9
F. Brown	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	8
S. Hopkins	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	7
E. Thomas	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	8
E. Price	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
Mr. Eggleston	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	8
W. T. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9
H. Milward	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1	5
J. E. Bartlett	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	9
J. Stannus	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	8
T. J. Davidson	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	7
Wm. Price	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9

The ten ties then shot off at five birds, 26 yards rise, with the following result:

N. Doxey 1 1 0 1 1—4	A. Kleiman 1 1 1 1 0—4
G. K. Pheatt 1 1 0 1 1—4	W. Taylor 0 1 1 1 0—3
Z. C. Pheatt 1 1 0 0 1—3	F. R. Mitchell 1 1 0 1 1—4
G. Stanton 1 1 1 1 1—5	Ed Price 1 1 1 1 1—5

The two who had five each tried again at 31 yards rise, Stanton killing two out of five and Price 3, the latter winning the first prize.

The nine ties then shot off, at 26 yards rise, as follows:

G. M. Smith 1 0 1 1 1—4	H. N. Sherman 1 1 0 —2
M. J. Close 1 1 1 1 1—5	J. E. Bartlett 0 0 1 1 1—3
Mr Bogardus 0 1 —1	Wm. Price 1 1 1 1 1—5
Alex. Price 0 1 1 1—3	Chas. Kern 0 —0
W. E. Watkins 1 1 0 1 1—4	W. T. Johnson 1 1 0 —2
J. Farnsworth 1 1 1 1 1—5	

The ties contested for the second prize, Wm. Price killing 5 straight at 31 yards rise, Farnsworth, 2, and Mr. J. Clare, 4, William Price being successful.

The "eight" ties followed with the annexed result:

D. Neidy 0 1 1 1 0—3	C. Adams 1 1 1 1 1—5
W. B. Hanworth 1 1 0 1 1—4	Mr. Douglas 1 1 —2
J Smith 1 0 0 —1	Ab. Price 1 1 1 1 1—5
H. Kleiman 0 0 —0	V. Brown 1 0 —1
J. Reeves 1 1 1 1 1—5	E. Thomas 1 1 1 1 1—5
J. P. Kleiman 1 1 1 1 1—5	Mr Eggleston 1 1 0 —2
	H. Cornish 0 0 —0

The ties were shot off at the usual distance, Reeves killing 4, Kleiman 1, Adams 4, Price 3, and Thomas 2. Reeves and Adams then tried it again, the former killing 4, winning the third prize, and the latter 2.

The "seven" ties followed, Huntington and Hopkins killing 5 straight, the others 1, 2, 3, and 4. Upon shooting off, Huntington killed 3, winning the fourth prize, and Hopkins 2. The latter has only one arm, but is an excellent shot.

This ended the day's sport, but about an hour remaining until dark, the men who had been unsuccessful tried their luck at "English pigeons." They are pieces of sheet-iron, which are sent spinning into the air by a peculiar trap. Shooting at them was new to all who tried it, and, in consequence, very few struck the flyers.

To-day the prizes will be $150, a lady's gold watch, $50 in greenbacks, and a $30 set of sleeve buttons.

Pools were sold last night at the Briggs House, and a much larger attendance is anticipated.

On Saturday the Complimentary Club prize, valued at $100, will be contested for by amateurs. Every club in the country is entitled to enter two persons to shoot at 20 single and 10 fair double rises.

A prominently known gentleman, of this city, offers the following proposition for the consideration of all shooters. He will match Bogardus and Kleiman to shoot, Aug. 17, against any two men in America, the following match: 100 single rises each; either wild or tame birds; ground or plunge traps, with 1, 1¼, or 1½ ounces of shot, as the parties may choose, for $500, or $1,000 a side. As an earnest of his intention, he has forwarded *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* a forfeit of $250. This challenge to be left open until Aug. 15, 1872.

BASE BALL.

BOSTONS VS. MUTUALS.

From the New York World, Aug. 11.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Two or three thousand people enjoyed a treat this afternoon at the Boston Grounds, the occasion being the fourth championship game between the Bostons and Mutuals, of New York. The small scores of the previous games between these clubs led everybody to hope for a fine game, and a fine game it was. The fielding was fine from the beginning to the close of the game, especially that of the Reds, one error only being recorded against them: a very excusable bad throw by George Wright giving the Mutes their first run, and the only one unearned. Schafer played beautifully at third, as did Barnes at second, the latter making an exceedingly brilliant stop of a hot ball from Cummings' bat. Spalding and McVey worked like clock-work, while the out-fielders attended to everything which came in their way. Gould's first-base play was also a feature, he holding everything thrown him, while George Wright, with the single exception, deserves mention for fine short-field play. As for the Mutuals, all did well. Eggler reaped well-earned applause for a beautiful one-hand catch way over his head. Hatfield, Fulmer, and Boyd played well, sending everything to first which came within their reach, where Start took good care of them. The Bostons out-batted their opponents, making a total of twenty-two bases. Gould and McVey led the score, while for the Mutes Hatfield was the only one who got the best of Spalding's pitching, Johnny succeeding in earning his base three times. Mr. Swandell umpired the game to everybody's satisfaction, and, on the whole, it was as fine a game as has been witnessed in Boston this season. The following is a summary of the game:

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Fourth game of the championship series between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Bostons, of Boston, Mass. [The three previous games were won by the Bostons, with scores of 9 to 2, 4 to 2, and 3 to 2.]

MUTUAL.	R.	B.	P.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	B.	P.	A.
Hatfield, 2 b.	1	2	3	1	G. Wright, s.s.	1	2	0	3
McMullen, l. f.	0	0	3	1	Barnes, 2 b.	1	2	3	3
Start, 1 b.	1	0	8	1	Leonard, l. f.	1	2	1	0
Hicks, c.	1	2	4	3	McVey, c.	2	3	3	2
Bechtel, r. f.	0	1	0	0	Spalding, p.	0	1	2	2
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	2	Gould, 1 b.	2	4	12	0
Boyd, 3 b.	0	1	2	0	Schafer, 3 b.	1	1	1	5
Eggler, c. f.	0	1	3	1	Rogers, r. f.	0	1	2	0
Fulmer, s. s.	0	1	4	4	H. Wright, c. f.	1	1	4	0
Totals	3	9	27	14	Totals	9	16	27	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Bostons	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	9

Runs Earned—Mutuals, 2; Bostons, 5.

Umpire—Mr. Swandell.

Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BOSTONS VS. MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—In the game, to-day, between the Bostons and Mutuals, the Bostons made one each in the last four innings, and the Mutuals two in the seventh inning, through a splendid three base hit by McMullen, bringing two men home. Score, Bostons, 4; Mutuals, 2.

ATHLETICS VS. BALTIMORES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10.—The fifth championship game between the Athletics, of this city, and the Baltimores, attracted over 3,000 persons to the former's ground this afternoon. The betting was 100 to 40 on the Athletics before the game commenced. The Baltimores, who went first to the bat, took the lead for the first six innings, the score then standing 6 to 2 in their favor, all the runs made up to this time being earned by splendid batting, with the exception of one run in the sixth inning, obtained by the Baltimores on difficult missed fly catches by Mack and Cuthbert. In the seventh inning of the Baltimores Mack and Cuthbert redeemed themselves by magnificent catches, which were greatly applauded, and the Athletics, in their famous seventh inning, by rattling good hitting, aid by an error of Radcliffe, scored 8 runs, 5 being earned. The pitching of Mathews was punished in this inning with the most consummate ease. This gave the Athletics the lead and ultimately the game, as the Baltimores failed to add another run—two brilliant catches by Mack concluding the eighth inning with three men left on the bases. The Athletics, by good batting, and aided considerably by loose fielding, scored five runs in the last two innings, and thus won a remarkable victory by the score of 15 to 6. The game was a long one, owing to mistaken leniency of the umpire in respect to Matthews' very wild pitching. Force, formerly of the Troys, made his first appearance with the Baltimores, and batted finely. The game was exceedingly well played, at times the outfielding of Hall, York, and Treacy being especially noticeable. The conduct of the crowd was in decided contrast to that experienced by the Athletics in Baltimore. The Athletics play the Eckfords in this city on Monday next.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug 10, 1872.—Fifth championship game between the Baltimore, of Baltimore, and the Athletic, of Philadelphia. [Note—First game was played in Philadelphia and won by the Athletics; score, 34 to 19. The second was also played in Philadelphia and won by the Athletics; score, 14 to 3. The third and fourth were played in Baltimore, the Baltimores winning the third; score, 12 to 10. The fourth was won by the Athletics; score, 24 to [illegible].]

BALTIMORE.	R.	B.	P.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	B.	P.	A.
Radcliffe, s. s.	1	1	3	3	Cuthbert, l. f.	2	3	1	0
Craver, c.	0	0	4	2	McBride, p.	1	2	0	4
Higham, 2 b.	1	3	2	1	Meyerle, r. f.	3	2	2	0
Pike, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Malone, 1 b.	1	1	9	0
Force, 3 b.	1	3	2	1	Fisler, 3 b.	1	3	1	2
York, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Treacy, c. f.	3	1	3	0
Mills, 1 b.	1	1	4	0	Anson, 2 b.	1	2	2	1
Hall, c. f.	1	1	3	0	Mack, s. s.	2	3	2	1
Mathews, p.	0	2	2	0	McGeary, c.	2	3	4	0
Totals	6	13	27	7	Totals	15	21	27	8

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Baltimore........0 2 0 1 2 [illegible]—6

Athletics........0 0 0 0 2 0 8 [illegible]—15

Runs Earned—Baltimores, 5; Athletics, 9.

Umpire—A. J. Reach, Athletic Base Ball Club.

Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The most recent recapitulation of the championship contest is as follows:

	Games won.	Games lost.	Games played.
Athletic	15	5	20
Atlantic	5	12	17
Baltimore	15	14	29
Boston	23	2	25
Cleveland	5	13	18
Eckford	1	[illegible]	8
Mansfield	6	15	21
National	0	8	8
Mutual	16	9	25
Totals	86	86	172

BALTIMORES VS. ECKFORDS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—The Baltimores beat the Eckfords, to-day, by a score of 5 to 1.

PUGILISM.

THE COMING PRIZE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—James Mace left this morning for Baltimore, accompanied by his trainer and seconds. It is said that he and O'Baldwin are to meet in Philadelphia to decide upon a referee.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—Ned O'Baldwin, the prize-fighter, was arrested this morning on the charge of intending to violate the laws of this State, by engaging in a prize-fight. He was bailed in the sum of $2,000, not to act in any prize-fight in Maryland for twelve months, and to keep the peace. Mace has not yet arrived.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Mace arrived here this afternoon, on the train from Philadelphia. Knowing that a warrant was out for his arrest, he drove immediately from the depot to the Clerk's office of the Criminal Court, and gave a similar bond to that of O'Baldwin—not to violate the laws of the State by going as a principal or second in any prize fight within its limits within twelve months. The steamer Massachusetts, chartered by O'Baldwin's friends, and the Cyrus P. Smith, chartered by Mace's friends, leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the battle-ground, which will be in Virginia. It is understood that the fight will come off at an early hour on Thursday morning.

THE TURF.

LONGFELLOW AND BASSETT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—John Harper leaves, to-morrow, with his horses, for Kentucky.

Harry Bassett will run four miles at Saratoga, running against Lexington's time,—7:19¾.

THE FEMALE FLYERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Goldsmith Maid and Lucy left here, this morning, on a special car built for their accommodation, on their way to California.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR TROT AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—A trotting race for $10,000, between Annie Watson, owned at Pittsburgh, and Belle Patterson, owned at Oil City, came off in this city to-day. The race was won by Annie Watson in three straight heats. Time, 2:36½, 2:35¼, 2:37¼.

EMULOUS OF STEINER.

Another Mysterious Disappearance and Defalcation.

A Member of a Well-Known Commission Firm Absconds with $12,000 of His Partners' Money.

The lamented Steiner (peace be with him, wherever he is!), whose management of the financial proceeds of the French Band concerts in this city gave rise to the popular inquiry, "Where is Steiner?" and subjected him to an amount of gratuitous advertising which was simply immense when viewed from the showman's standpoint, has much to be thankful for in the face of his manifold trials and tribulations. In order to attract public attention from the enterprising young agent of intellectual entertainments, a Chicago business man, member of one of the most substantial commission firms in the city, has been self-sacrificing enough to draw it upon himself by absconding with $10,000 or $12,000 which did not belong to him. Such unbounded generosity entitles him to the consideration of everybody who was in any way connected with the performances of the harmonious souls, but more especially Steiner. The name of the individual who has thus contributed to the astonishment of the public is L. W. Wallace, partner in the well-known commission firm of H. M. Staley & Co, and financial manager of the house. All that is known of his previous life is, that he was once a banker in Detroit, and that he failed in that business. Whether his depositors suffered by this mishap or not does not appear.

He left Detroit for Chicago, and, upon arriving here, succeeded in getting a lucrative position in the Manufacturers' National Bank. He remained there two years or more, and, by that time, had accumulated funds enough to enable him to engage in business for himself. Possessing financial abilities of the highest order, and having a snug sum to his credit in the bank, he did not have to look long for a firm with which to connect himself. In April last he formed a copartnership with Staley & Co., and was immediately intrusted with the entire care of the firm's funds. The most implicit confidence was placed in him, and any disposition he chosed to make of the thousands under his control was agreed to by his partners without a murmur of dissent. Their confidence in him was strengthened by the unusual success of all his schemes.

When Mr. Wallace had manipulated Mr. Staley, and the other member of the firm, Mr. Tuttle, to that extent that they were really willing to acknowledge him to be the head and tail of the firm, he began to pay less attention to their interests and more to his own. With their money at his command, and with unlimited opportunities to use it to his personal gain, he commenced to speculate. In order to deceive the book-keeper, he drew against the firm upon private check-books, so that the check-book of the firm would not show it. He varied this course by occasionally drawing upon the firm check-book, and entering $50 on the stub when the other end called for $100, $25 when it called for $50, and so on. After a short season of this sort of robbery, Mr. Tuttle began to notice discrepancies in the financial returns. Nothing was said about the matter at first, but, as they continued to grow larger, it was finally decided that Wallace's attention should be called to the bank account. He admitted very coolly that he had appropriated certain sums, and used them for his own benefit, but asserted that he valued his reputation above all the wealth of the firm, and would promptly return whatever he had taken.

He was too shrewd a swindler to continue drawing from the bank after being once suspected of dishonesty. Nevertheless, he did not give up the idea of lining his own pocketbook at the expense of his partners. When the bank affair had blown over, Wallace began to "beat" country customers. He carried this on to an extent that would indicate that he intended to steal all he could during the short time that would elapse until remittances were due, make a final draft for a large amount upon the funds of the firm in bank, and then leave the city. His intention, undoubtedly, was to take away about $25,000, but how he failed in this enterprise cannot yet be explained. It is probable, however, that he was afraid to brave the dangers which another week might bring forth, and preferred escaping with what he had secured to risking his liberty in accumulating more. On Saturday last he drew upon the bank for a large sum, which, together with the money in his possession belonging to parties in the country, amounted to between $10,000 and $12,000. He has not been seen since, and the inquiry, "Where is Wallace?" is now in order. His partners kept the matter quiet until all hope of his return had vanished, and then they were compelled to make it public to save themselves. It is their belief that he has left the city for good, and this view of his disappearance is concurred in by many who know him. There is a probability, however, that one of those wonderfully well informed journals whose mission it is to unravel the mystery connected with any dead body that may turn up in the river, and tell about the exploits of Mr. X—— and Mr. Y——, "who reside near Union Park," will set Mr. Wallace right before the public.

The missing man is about 42 years of age, and presents evidence of having lived well in the matter of eatables and drinkables. He resided on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. His house is elegantly furnished, and it is said that it was this elegance and striving after a style that his means could not support that brought him into difficulty. A wife and son are left behind to bear the odium of his crime. The boy was employed in the Manufacturers' National Bank, but was discharged as soon as the Managers heard of what his father had done. Among those whose trading profits were pocketed by Wallace was Mr E A Jones, of Decatur, to whom the firm of Staley & Co was indebted $6,400. Wallace reported to his partners that this sum was remitted on the 1st of the month, and it was not discovered until Saturday that it had not been paid over. The firm is now out of Mr. Jones' debt, however, and has paid off every customer who had claims. Its standing on 'Change is unimpaired by the reverse, and it will continue to do business on the sound basis which was characteristic of it before the wily Wallace allied himself with its fortunes.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

The second week of the brief season begun here by Chiarini's Circus opened on Monday evening to a good house, perhaps a better one than any other horse-opera could draw at the same prices. The changes in the programme introduced several new performers, and produced an average improvement, though some of the alterations might have been profitably dispensed with. This notably in the "Seasons" act by Miss Halloway, wherein the interest is not centered upon the riding, but upon certain Lingard changes, or strippings, of costume not at all in good taste and worthy to be abated. Miss Halloway is a sufficiently graceful rider to afford to dispense with the meretricious attractions of the burlesque actress.

The guanaco, introduced for the first time here as a circus performer, should be appreciated for his wonderful leaping, if not for his personal attractions. He is not, in fact, very prepossessing, but he certainly can jump. As John Allen would say, "He is a jumper from Jumpertown."

The Rechade family, another addition to the combination, comprise male and female guitarists, and two young girls who manipulate the violin rather skilfully.

The remainder of the performers have before been mentioned, and need no further comment than to say that a week's drill has made them much more perfect. This especially of the Carlos, who are as near perfection as any gymnasts ever here. Perhaps, however, the "Orris Brother," whose trapeze place was filled by a comparatively unskilful female, had better resume.

The general air of refinement and good taste which has marked Signor Chiarini's management may be greatly improved by the immediate banishment of the custom of announcing the acts. This might have been necessary before programmes came in fashion, but there is no excuse for it in such an establishment as Nixon's. If, however, it must be done, let those who cannot read, let there be much less melody of gesture and more attention to such minor matters as grammar and fact.

CITY POLITICS.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting was held last evening at No. 113 Milwaukee avenue, to organize a Greeley and Koerner Club.

Mr. J. C. Richberg called the meeting to order, stating that a mistake had been made in the call, yet he was glad to see so many present.

Mr. C. A. Storey moved the appointment of a Committee of five to appoint permanent officers at the next meeting.

It was moved to make the Committee fifteen. The motion prevailed.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Henry Sweet, John Girdleson, Michael Quinn, Dr. R. H. Harcourt, John D. Klux, Dr. F. Brookies, Thomas Lantry, A. C. Storey, B. Liverkarl, C. N. Donovan, Fults Fronson, Major Alstrup, Richard J. Barrett, Charles Sundel, F. C. Wilson.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Ward Liberals will meet to-morrow night, Aug. 15, at No. 239 Blackhawk street, near Larrabee street, in the hall of John Drantzburg, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the ward Greeley and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present. Colonel Arno Voss, President.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The New Police Superintendent.

Mr. Elmer Washburn, the recently-appointed and still more recently-confirmed Superintendent of Police, yesterday entered upon the duties of his office by taking the necessary oath before the Police Commissioners and filing a bond of $10,000 In the afternoon he made a sort of inaugural address to the Board, stating gracefully his intention to do what he considered best for the interests of the city. Mr. Washburne is quite a young man, tall, quiet, and unassuming. He is rather reticent than otherwise with regard to the difficulties before him, and has not expressed any definite plan for the future. The Commissioners appear to esteem him highly, and are hopeful that the Mayor's appointment will redeem the force from the odium which their misgovernment has brought upon it.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the graduates of Harvard College, class of 1859, held at Cambridge, on Commencement Day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the death of Jacob Abbot Cram, at Chicago, Illinois, our class has recently suffered a great loss, it is

Resolved, That, by this sad calamity, a man of great native powers and brilliant qualities has been taken away from us. Unaided by friends and favoring circumstances, he soon acquired reputation and respect among all of his classmates and associates in college, and all anticipated for him a great career. True, manly, and of a sturdy, keen wit, he was loved and admired by us all. Upon entering the practice of his profession at Chicago, he rapidly attracted notice, confidence, and esteem, especially among his associate members of the bar, always critical and exacting. His mind was naturally logical in all its workings, and on a judicial cast. Strongly original, impatient of sham, and at times dogmatical, his quick, clear, decided intellect contrasting with a quiet, almost phlegmatic manner, he was peculiarly fitted to hold his own in the keen rush of business at Chicago, and almost any position in his profession seemed within his grasp. In this sad end of all our hopes, it is a matter of consolation that he was to the last upheld by kind and tender hands.

Resolved, That as a tribute of our love and respect these proceedings be published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Everything.

The members of the Knights of Pythias will meet to-night at Wahl's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, for drill. Grand Marshal J. J. Healy will command.

—It is reported that the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, is about to accept a call to a professorship in Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati.

—The alarm from Box 272 shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of fire in the Star and Crescent Mills, near Randolph street bridge. The owners, Clinton, Briggs & Co., sustained a loss of $1,600. Fully covered by insurance.

—Mr. K. J. Lindelson, of P. J. Alexander's merchant tailoring establishment, was yesterday agreeably surprised by the presentation of an elegant silver snuff-box, lined with gold, and handsomely engraved,—the gift of the workmen of the establishment.

—The United Sons of Erin will give give their tenth annual picnic at Sharpshooters' Park, to-morrow. Dancing, games, and manly sports will be the order of the day. Cars will leave the depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 9 a. m.

—The Board of Public Works issued building permits yesterday, as follows: E. S. Prescott, 4-story brick, 40x150, Nos. 175 and 177 Lake street; G. R. Bramhall, 2-story brick, 24x35, No. 496 North LaSalle; Mrs. A. B. Sleezy, 2-story brick, 24x40, No. North Dearborn.

—The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the Common Council met yesterday to consider the changes in the names of some of the streets, suggested by the Board of Public Works. Thirty-fifth-and-a-half street was changed to Thirty-fifth court, and so on with the rest, all vulgar fractions being discarded.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 75; 8 a. m., 76; 8:30 a. m., 76; 9 a. m., 78; 9:30 a. m., 77; 10 a. m., 78; 10:30 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 79; 11:30 a. m., 78; 12 m., 79; 12:30 p. m., 80; 1 p. m., 79; 1:30 p. m., 78; 2 p. m., 80; 2:30 p. m., 78; 3 p. m., 79; 3:30 p. m., 78; 4 p. m., 80; 4:30 p. m., 82; 5 p. m., 81; 5:30 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 80;—in the shade.

—The boarding house Nos. 147 and 149 South Halsted street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night. Four rooms were broken into, and the following articles taken, so far as known: Two gold and one silver watches, one diamond pin, one gold chain, and two pocketbooks with their contents. It is the opinion of those robbed that they were placed under the influence of chloroform, as they knew nothing of the robbery until morning, when they awoke in a sort of stupor. "One of the victims" complains that the police authorities of the Union Street Station took no especial interest in the matter when it was reported to them.

—Mrs. H. Simons, of New York City, as has been announced in our advertising columns, has opened a boarding and day school, at 248 Calumet avenue, for young ladies of the Hebrew faith, the tuition embracing all courses of study which go to make up a first class European education and thus obviating the necessity of sending young ladies to Europe for that purpose. The Institute will combine all the advantages of a home with those of a school. The Principal, Mrs. Simons, comes to Chicago with the very best of recommendations, and with the advantages of long experience and unvarying success in her profession, facts which commend themselves to the Israelites of this city and vicinity.

—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company have just taken out of their shops at Bloomington new cars for one complete train, which will hereafter run on the day express. The train consists of a baggage and mail car, four coaches and a palace dining car, which, for completeness in all its appointments, is probably not equalled by any train in the country. The engine is provided with Thornton's patent spark arrester, the cars with Blackstone's patent platform and coupler, Goodale's patent steam and Creamer's patent safety brake, Reniff & Buttolph's patent ventilator, and Thornton's patent dust shield, making a train entirely free from dust, sparks and disagreeable noise, with everything possible provided to remove danger. This complete train will be followed by others just like it, until the whole line is equipped.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Unitrue—American Dental Association.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The statement telegraphed from here on the 10th inst., that the Crispins had decided to withdraw from the Lynn savings banks all the money standing to their credit, is pronounced by the Secretary of that order untrue, no motion of that nature having been made.

The annual meeting of the American Dental Convention opened at the rooms of the Massachusetts Dental Society, this noon. Dr. William Dutch, of San Francisco, President of the Association, was in the chair. The opening address was delivered by Dr. E. G. Leach, of Boston, after which the Convention proceeded with the organization of business for the session.

The Crispins.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 13.—The Crispins, at a large meeting, last night, unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Crispins of Lynn, in mass meeting assembled, that, while we recognize the right of manufacturers to offer such terms as justice and regard for their own interests may seem to require, we also shall assert and maintain, at every cost and every hazard, our right to belong to and participate in any organization, social, industrial, religious, political, or beneficiary, which, in our judgment, is wise and proper, and any attempt on the part of any one to abridge or obstruct such right is a vile and indefensible interference with personal liberty.

WISCONSIN.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the noon session of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee to-day:

"WHEREAS, It being reliably reported that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is refusing to furnish transportation for grain from Milwaukee to Chicago, thus warranting the inference that that road is in collusion with the Chicago wheat corner; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a public institution and a common carrier, enjoying special privileges and monopolies, it becomes that corporation to free itself from such imputations by its action in this matter."

Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—A Muskegon special of to-day, says that Torrent & Ames' steam saw mill, on the north side of Muskegon Lake, formerly known as the Ferr Mill, was burned this morning. This was one of the largest mills on this lake, and has averaged 126,000 feet per day, sawing day time. Loss, $80,000; insured for $40,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Time at Auction.

Wm. A. Butters & Co., the old and well known auctioneers, now located on Canal street, West Side, have put a clock over the middle door of their spacious building, for the benefit of the public. The correct time can be had there.

John S. Dunham's Yeast Powder,

for purity and strength, it is unequalled. Try it, and you will use no other.

NEW YORK.

Ku-Klux Convicts at Albany to Be Released.

Excitement Over the Yellow Fever Cases on the Spanish Ram.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A WAGER ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—For two weeks Ben Wood has announced that $10,000 was on deposit as a bet that Greeley would be elected President. General Hillyer, formerly of Grant's staff, has announced his determination to accept the wager. General Hillyer also says he will wager the value of a house and lot in Harlem, two to one, that Grant is elected. It is feared that Hillyer will discover some impediment before he can be brought to book.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Colonel Thomas Scott and several of the directors and officials of the Texas & Pacific Company, including invited guests, left Philadelphia, Monday, for San Francisco, intending to extend their visit to San Diego, the Western terminus of their road. Among the party will be Governor J. W. Throckmorton, J. W. Forney, Wm. S. Walters, Grenville M. Dodge, General Williamson, of Louisiana, and Senator John Sherman.

THE YELLOW FEVER EXCITEMENT.

The arrival of yellow fever on board the Spanish ram Numencia, at this port, continues to create a stir. There are nearly 500 men on the vessel, and the present intensely hot weather is very unfavorable for those not yet attacked. About twenty-five of her crew are now prostrated, six having died. The Numencia is a long, low craft, with bow elongated at the water line into a most formidable looking ram. She is being fumigated and otherwise put into as healthful condition as possible. This morning, at 12 o'clock, she fired the customary salute of 21 guns. Should the disease not abate, after coaling, she will take a short cruise to the North. Two Assistant Health Officers are on board, and will remove the sick to the hospital in the lower bay, and Dr. Vanderpool will decide to-morrow what ought to be done with the healthy part of the crew.

STOCKS.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange, to-day, were feverish and unsettled, with frequent and irregular fluctuations. At the opening, Western Union advanced to 72½, which caused a rise in the balance of the list, changing from ¼ to ¾ per cent; but afterwards Western Union fell off to 71⅜, and the general market lost the early improvement. In the afternoon, Western Union rallied to 72¾, and, later, ranged between 72 and 72¾. The balance market again sympathized, and advanced from ¼ to 1½ per cent, an upward movement. The most prominent stocks were Northwestern Common, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and C. & I. C. Late dealings showed a general reaction of ¼ to ½ per cent from the highest point of the day, with an unsettled market. Canton, this afternoon, broke down to 91, and afterwards rallied to 93. There was some stock sold out under the rule. The market closed dull, but steady.

MONEY

easy, and closed at 3@4 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

opened firm, and prime sixty-day bills on London were quoted at 109¼, but afterward quotations settled down to 109⅛. The occasion of this change was the appearance of some borrowed bills on the street, as well as an increased supply of sterling drawn by some minor firms. Another reason was the pressure of exchange on Amsterdam, which is quoted below par, and very difficult to sell.

GOLD

was steady, during the morning, at 115⅛@115⅜, but weaker in the afternoon, and declined to 114⅞@114⅞. The weakness of exchange on Amsterdam was assigned as the reason for the decline.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅞@102; Union Pacific firsts, 89⅛@89½; land grants, 80¾@81; incomes, 86½@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

For low and medium grades of flour there was a good inquiry, and prices were firmer, especially for No. 2 superfine. Shipping extras still scarce and wanted. New plenty and unsalable, being too soft for bakers' use generally. At the close the market was stronger, with a good demand for all grades under $8. These are scarce and wanted for the West Indies and coastwise trade. Wheat opened stronger, but quiet. Arrivals were limited, and in a few hands. The demand was limited for export and moderate for milling. The market closed tame and quiet. The inquiry was chiefly for export.

PORK

steady, and the demand fair. For future delivery the market is fair. Cut meats less plenty and wanted. Bacon stronger and in fair demand. Lard firm, but not active.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE KU-KLUX AT ALBANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A Washington despatch says that Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, reports in favor of the pardon of Collins and seventeen others of the Ku Klux from South Carolina, who are imprisoned at Albany. Collins was one of the persons for whom Gerritt Smith had interceded, and is an illiterate, simple-minded man. The seventeen other cases are analagous to that of Collins. Colonel Whitley reports against the pardon of Brown, for whom a recommendation was made by Mr. Smith, but makes no recommendation in the remaining forty-six cases. It is understood that those who are recommended for pardon will be released immediately.

YELLOW FEVER.

Some excitement has been caused among the residents of Staten Island at the arrival, yesterday afternoon, of a Spanish war ship with yellow fever aboard. Strict quarantine is to be maintained, and it is to be hoped that the scourge will not reach the city.

A MUTINY.

The crew of the ship Henry mutinied last night in the harbor. The mate shot one man in the wrist, and the Harbor Police arrived just in time to prevent the men murdering the mate, by arresting all and bringing them ashore.

PERSONAL.

President Grant will leave to-morrow for Washington, to attend a Cabinet meeting.

General Sheridan will leave Long Branch shortly for a tour of inspection to the Western military posts.

RIOTOUS LONGSHOREMEN.

About 400 discharged longshoremen made threatening demonstrations around the docks of the Germania steamships, in Hoboken, yesterday, the cause being the filling of their places by others. Their strike had been a failure.

MARINE.

Arrived—the steamships Scotia and Italy, from Liverpool.

YELLOW FEVER.

It has been ascertained that twenty men on the ram Numancia, are suffering from yellow fever, and a number of incipient cases. Six men died on the passage from Havana to this port, and the seventh died a few hours ago. The remaining sufferers will be removed to the hospital in the lower bay.

REPORTED FAILURE.

The failure of Wadsworth & Co., stock brokers, is announced.

A POLITICAL WAGER.

It is stated that General Hillyer announces his determination to accept the wager of $10,000 offered in the *Daily News*, that Greeley will be elected, and will also wager the value of a house and lot in Harlem two to one on Grant.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM

cases were again before Judge Barrett to day, and Miss Drew, at her own request, was remanded by the Justice to the asylum until her friends are ready to remove her. The case of Miss McCabe went over till to-morrow.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

A meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, at which a number of gentlemen largely interested in the claims against the Mexican Government, pending before the international American and Mexican Commission, were present. The expressions against the recent action of the Mexican Commissioner were very warm. The proceedings were concluded by selecting a gentleman, well known in legal and military circles, to communicate with the authorities of the two Governments with reference to a speedy settlement of the trouble between the Commissioners.

HELD TO BAIL.

James P. Lindsay has been arrested and bailed in $11,000, being charged by the executors under the will of Professor Morse with a misappropriation of funds.

NEW COTTON.

The first bale of new Alabama cotton, crossed middling, was sold at auction, yesterday, at 30 cents per pound.

The case of alleged mutiny on the ship Henry, has been compromised. The men returned the money they had received, withdrew their charge against the mate, and were discharged.

KENTUCKY.

Fall of a Building During a Storm—Miraculous Escape.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—At 10 o'clock to-night, during a severe storm of wind, the walls of the new unfinished buildings of S. F. Suit & Co., opposite the Galt House, were blown down with a fearful crash. The walls were seventy-two feet high above the ground. They fell on an adjoining two story brick, the residence of Mr. Jordan Giles, a member of the firm, crashing it to a perfect wreck, and utterly destroying the building and its contents. The total loss by the accident is estimated at $25,000. The residence was elegantly furnished. Fortunately no one was in it at the time of the accident. The firm will commence clearing away, preparatory to rebuilding, to-morrow morning. The falling walls also crushed a small building on the West Side, in which were several persons, all of whom escaped uninjured.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—The wife of ex-United States Senator Richard Yates is prostrated with dangerous illness at the family residence at Jacksonville. But slight hopes of her recovery are entertained by her attending physicians. She will probably survive but a few days longer.

—The National Camp Meeting at Urbana, O., was very largely attended yesterday. A speaking meeting, of two-minute speeches, was held. The rains have made the country beautiful in the vicinity.

—A special despatch from Leesburg, Va., says that Mrs. Lloyd, who was indicted before the County Court for the murder of her daughters, by administering arsenic, was, yesterday, arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." A motion was made to remove the case to the Circuit Court, which was granted, and the witnesses gave their recognizances to appear on the third Monday of October next.

—General George B. McClellan and party passed through Council Bluffs, yesterday morning, *en route* for Utah and California.

—The contract for carrying the Pacific mails between the United States and China was yesterday awarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by the Post Office Department, at $500,000 per annum.

ILLINOIS.

State Board of Equalization—Important Tax Decision by the State Auditor—Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—The State Board of Equalization met, to-day, at 2 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber, General C. E. Lippincott, State Auditor, Chairman, presiding. In calling the roll, it was found that no quorum was present, the following gentlemen being absent: Thos. Matson, of Cairo; H. P. Curlee, of Tamaroa; B. W. Henry, of Shelbyville; H. B. Durfee, of Decatur; J. T. Jenkins, of Lincoln; A. Forsythe, of Chillicothe; L. A. Divine, of Dixon; H. O. Sleight, of Cambridge; John N. Platt, of Warren; C. O. Parsons, of Woodstock. The Board thereupon adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. There are yet two counties from which no assessment returns have been received; but it is possible that the Board will proceed to classify the work to come before them, which will occupy them for a week at least, at the end of which time it is expected the returns from all the counties will be in.

The following important decision by General C. E. Lippincott, State Auditor, is made public to-day.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 8, 1872.

Hon. J. G. Rowland, Mayor of the City of Quincy:

DEAR SIR: Your letter in regard to the effect of the new Revenue law upon city taxation, was duly received, and the question presented by you was under legal consideration when your letter came to hand; therefore, the delay in the reply. In my opinion, on and after July 1, 1872, no tax for any purpose whatever, whether State, county, town, school, city, incorporated town, or for any other purpose, can be legally extended on any other valuation of property than the one founded on the equalization and assessment by the State Board of Equalization. The effect of the new Revenue laws now in force, July 1, is to require all taxation in the State to be levied on the same valuation of property. It is, therefore, the duty of all city officials to certify to the County Clerk the amount of tax required by the city under Section 122. If any question shall arise as to conflict with rates fixed in the city charter, the remedy may be had by legislation at the approaching session of the General Assembly, which will be in session before any considerable progress is made towards the collection of the tax charged in the assessment of 1872, and that the Legislature can cure any defects as to rates. I am certain of my opinion on this point, it being formed after having taken the best legal advice at my command. Yours truly,

C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.

A special train of eleven passenger coaches on the Gilman Railroad, arrived here this morning, bringing nearly a thousand excursionists from the former city and points this side. The party enjoyed the day in visiting the new State House, Watch Factory, Water Works, and other points of interest, and left on the return trip this evening without an accident to mar the pleasure of their trip.

Attempted Suicide—Intemperance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 13.—John McGeary, who came from St Louis last fall, and has worked in this city most of the time since as a laborer, in a state of despair, occasioned by intemperance, attempted to drown himself in the canal basin, yesterday, but was rescued by a boatman, and now lies in a critical condition at a house across the river. He is about 43 years of age, and moneyless.

Ten cases of drunkenness and disorder were disposed of in the Police Court in this city yesterday, and two young girls were fined and imprisoned for fighting.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; mixed, 57c; choice white, 65c. Oats dull at 40@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess 13½c. Bacon active and higher at 7½c, 10@10½c. Hams, sugar cured, 16½@17c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Fair to fully fair, 9½@10½c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—26; sight, ⅜ premium.

GOLD—114¾.

COTTON—Sales 100 bales; nominally good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 19¼@19½c; receipts, 51 bales; no exports; stock, 6,732 bales.

Movements of the Next President.

GORHAM, N. H, Aug. 13.—Horace Greeley arrived here this morning, and was escorted to the hotel, where he made a speech, after which he left for the Glen House. Here he was received with music, and made a few remarks. Mr. Greeley leaves to-morrow for Portland, where a formal reception awaits him.

The Equestrian Revolution.

To the Editor of The New York World:

SIR: I do not for an instant suppose that you willingly would bring misery and anguish upon any of your readers. But the letters you have published, announcing the intention of sundry young ladies to ride in the Park next Saturday according to the "new departure," have been an incendiary torch in the bosom of my family, and have reduced your unhappy correspondent to unspeakable woe and degradation.

Last night, upon returning home from my labors of the day, I found the partner of my joys, the mother of my children (we have eleven) engaged in mutilating my newest pair of white trousers. I remonstrated in amazement, when she coolly informed me that she was "agoing to join in the gay cavalcade next Saturday," and was "letting 'em out." (She weighs exactly 248 pounds, while I barely turn the scale at 117.) She also produced a flaming red coat of enormous dimensions, and showed me a pair of top-boots and my latest silk hat, which she said would complete her costume. But to add to my already overflowing cup of anticipated misery, she next drew forth a yellow round-about jacket and a pair of yellow breeches, with ridiculously small legs. "This," she said, "is for you, as you are to accompany me."

Arguments and entreaty have availed nothing in attempting to persuade her to abandon her monstrous project, and I am powerless; she is the head of the family. Unless you, through your columns, dissuade her by telling how utterly absurd she will appear, the thing will go on, and we shall both put in our remarkable appearance at the Park gate on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock. Agonizingly yours,

TIMOTHY TRIBULATION.

A Quart of Mississippi Twenty Years Old.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 3.

There is now on exhibition at the Mercantile Library a bottle of water, vintage 1852. And thereby hangs a tale.

Twenty years ago, Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, wrote to his son, Mr. Charles D. Drake, residing in this city, asking him to send to Cincinnati, sealed, a quart of Mississippi water, to be taken from mid-stream at some depth below the surface. A law student named McDaniel, then studying in Mr. Drake's office, filled the bottle, going out on a raft above the site of the old water works. The flask was duly sealed and put aside to await an opportunity of forwarding it to Mr. Blake, Sen. Ere the opportunity offered he died, and the bottle has lain neglected in the office ever since. A couple of days since, Mr. Drake, who is Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington City, happened upon it while removing his books. The water is singularly clear and sweet. Judge Drake, who served in the navy as midshipman, says that the waters of only two rivers in the world possess the quality of keeping fresh on a protracted cruise, those of the Ganges and Mississippi. He has presented the bottle to the Mercantile Library, where it is on exhibition, a proof of the superiority of nature over art, as it outranks eleven-year Bourbon, and is considerably purer.

An Ingenious Rum-Seller.

From the Boston Journal.

The rigid enforcement of the Prohibitory law, adopted by some of the cities and towns of this State, occasions some remarkable display of inventive genius on the part of the persecuted liquor-sellers, and the State Constables sometimes meet with great difficulty in searching for the proscribed beverage. One in Northbridge, the other day, after a long search, was about to give it up, when, happening to take out one of the shelves in a cupboard at the head of the stairs, he beheld the long-sought-for beer faucet projecting through the plastering in such a manner as to be entirely covered by the shelf when in place. A wire ran through the wall, which, when pulled, opened the cock and let on the beer. How the keg was put there was the next question, but a search in the cellar revealed a trap in the floor, which, when removed, opened the passage to the beer keg. From the beer keg a lead pipe ran through the walls of the house to the stairway above, where a portion of the balustrade was arranged so that it could be easily taken out, giving access to the end of the pipe. A funnel could be here inserted and any kind of liquor easily passed through the pipe to the jugs, from which it could be easily drawn into the little cupboard.

Games for Children.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

There is a pile of inventive genius in Connecticut. A gentleman from New Haven showed me some of the sweetest little games for children I ever saw. I appreciate his efforts to please the children. I believe innocent parlor games have a tendency to make home pleasant, and keep the children from going to the circus. He showed me his highly interesting, moral, and entertaining game called "The flyleaf." I would advise every parent to get one. It is done in this way: Take a sheet of writing paper; Calsomine it on one side with gum mucilage; then catch a fly; turn the fly over on its back; stick the back of the fly on to the paper; then catch another fly, and do likewise; put the flies close together, heads all one way; keep on doing this until you get the sheet full; then turn the paper over, and you'd swear that paper was alive. It will run all around the room. When you tire of this sport turn the paper over, and admire the movements of the flies' legs. It will be a perfect *fac simile* of grass swayed by a zephyr. This will be cheaper than taking the children to the country to see it. Zephyrs are an expensive luxury nowadays.

Another enchanting game for children that this highly pious man showed me was this: Catch six cockroaches (those that have never taken Paris green preferred); pin these roaches to the wall, legs out; then let your children sit in front of them and see how many chapters in the Bible they can commit to memory before the last leg dies. This is calculated to exalt the morals of the young, and cause them to grow up good citizens. The gentleman informed me that the idea first struck him upon hearing the following conversation between two good little boys on their way home from Sunday School:

"Johnny!"
"What?"
"Come here."
"I can't."
"Why not?"
"Cause I'm in a hurry to get home. Pa is going to drown a litter of kittens this afternoon, and I want to see the blubbers."

BEARDS.

From the Leisure Hours.

Few fashions have been so capricious as those connected with the hair of men's faces, and if we look back for several ages we shall find that the custom of shaving has continually been introduced, and as frequently discontinued. Alexander the Great, before an engagement, commanded Parmenio to have all his soldiers shaved, and gave as his reason that a long beard affords a handle for the enemy. We suppose that the old Normans held the same view of the convenience of a beard, for they shaved close, and deceived their enemies. Harold's spies reported that William the Conqueror's army was composed not of soldiers but of priests. After the Conquest, however, when the Normans settled in England, they began to wear beards, and, in order to make a distinction between them, orders were given that the English should shave.

If we look at the portraits of our kings, we shall find that each of them adopted a special fashion of his own. Henry I wore a beard trimmed round, and Richard Cœur de Lion a short beard. Henry III. shaved, but his son, Edward I., wore a curled beard. There is a touching story of Edward II., in his misery, which illustrates our subject. When he was at Carnarvon Maltravers ordered the King to be shaved with dirty cold water, at which he burst into tears and exclaimed, "Here at last is warm water on my cheek, whether you will or no."

Edward III wore a noble beard, but Richard the Second's was short. During the fourteenth century close shaving became prevalent with young men, and the old men wore forked beards, as Chaucer describes the merchant: "A merchant was there with a forked beard." Henry IV. wore a beard, but Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV. all shaved. Henry VIII. shaved until he heard that Francis I of France wore a beard, and then he allowed his to grow. Francis did not approve of all his subjects wearing nature's covering for the face, and he therefore obtained from the Pope a brief by which all the ecclesiastics throughout France were compelled to shave or pay a large sum. Bishops and richly beneficed clergy paid the fine, but the poor priests were forced to comply with the requirements of the law. Some men have been so proud of their beards that they have taken their loss greatly to heart. Duprat, son of the celebrated Chancellor Legate, possessed a very fine beard. He distinguished himself at the Council of Trent, and was soon after appointed to the Bishopric of Clermont. On Easter Sunday he appeared at his cathedral, but to his dismay he found three dignitaries of his chapter waiting to receive him, with razors, scissors, and the statutes of the church in their hands. He argued without avail, and to save his beard he fled and abandoned his bishopric. A few days afterwards he died of grief. When Philip V. of Spain, gave orders for the abolition of beards throughout his kingdom, many a brave Spaniard felt the privation keenly, and said: "Since we have lost our beards we seem to have lost our souls." Sir Thomas Moore thought of his beard at the time of his execution, and moved it out of the way of the headsman's axe.

The plays, poems, and treatises of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. are full of amusing allusions to the varieties of fashions in beards. We learn from them what were the various styles adopted by different wearers, as the French, Spanish, Dutch and Italian cuts, the new, old, gentleman's, common, court, and country cuts. Stubbes, in his "Anatomie of Abuses," says that the barber will ask "whether you will be cut to look terrible to your enemy or amiable to your friend; grim and stern in countenance, or pleasant and demure." The worthy old clergyman, William Harrison, to whom we owe our chief knowledge of the state of this country, in the sixteenth century, gives the following account of the varieties of beards in his description of England: "Some are shaven from the chin like those of Turks, not a few cut short like the beard of the Marquis Otto, some made round like a rubbing brush, others with a pique devant (oh, fine fashion!) or now and then suffered to grow long, the barbers being growen to be cunning in this behalfe as the tailors. And, therefore, if a man have a leane and streight face a Marquesse Otton's cut will make it broad and large; if it be platter like, a long, slender beard will make it seem the narrower; if he be weasilbecked, then much heare left on the cheekes will make the owner looke big like a bowelled hen, and so grim as a goose; if Cornelis of Chelmeresford sais true, manie old men weare no beards at all."

All of this care of and attending to the personal appearance took up much time, and many of the religious writers complain of the time wasted in the trimming of beards. The once celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, in describing the habits of her grandfather, who was a Turkey merchant, says that his valet was some hours every morning in starching his beard and curling his whiskers. She adds that a companion read to him during the time upon some useful subject. If what Hatton tells us in his "Follie's Anatomie" (1619), was true, the morning's dressing could not have been sufficient to keep the beard in proper trim:

"With what grace, bold, actor-like he speaks,
Having his beard precisely cut i' th' peake;
How neat 's moustachios do at a distance stand,
Lest they disturb his lips or saffron band;
How expert he 's; with what attentive care
Doth he in method place each straggling hair."

Andrew Borde wrote a treatise on beards, which is lost, and only known to us by an answer written by one Barnes. The latter takes up the cause of beards in a very trenchant style. He asks, "Pray, Andrew, did not Adam possess a beard? and, if he did, who shaved him?" And, "Didn't the Apostles have beards?" Therefore, we should imitate Samson and thousands of old philosophers who would not shave. Matthew Green wrote the following impromptu in answer to a lady who inquired why beards were not worn as in former times:

"To brush the cheeks of ladies fair,
With genuine charms o'erspread,
Their sapient beards with mickle care
Our wise forefathers led.

"But since our modern ladies take
Such pains to paint their faces,
What havoc would such brushes make
Among the loves and graces."

Fortunately, the same reason cannot be given now, because our ladies do not disfigure their faces, but the general introduction of beards and mustaches a few years ago, met with great opposition at first; and it is said that, in 1854, the parishioners of a country parish discontinued their attendance at church on account of the clergyman taking to a beard. Now, whether we go among rich or poor, laymen or clergy, we find beards everywhere, and, doubtless, the change of fashion has improved the appearance and benefited the health of many, for we can say, with the old ballad:

"A well-thatched face is a comely grace,
And a shelter from the cold."

A Foolish Girl.

A very daring feat was performed yesterday on Lookout Mountain, by a young lady from Nashville. It is customary for all strangers visiting the height to have their photograph taken at the gallery situated on the "point" or extreme verge of the mountain, overlooking the Tennessee River. Timid persons are generally content with a position ranging at from three to four feet from the edge of the precipice, which juts out above the trees several hundred feet below. The young lady in question was not satisfied with the common custom, but with the assistance of the photographer and a friend, climed over the verge and stood on the projecting fragment of a rock only six inches square, within a few feet of the top of the bluff, and looked calmly down from the giddy height until her picture was taken. One jostle or misstep, and she would gone down through the tree tops and into the valley below. No other lady has attempted the feat, and we suppose never will.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cincinnati Davidson fountain had 6,107 patrons in one day.

—Nearly 160 persons were injured at St. Albans, Vt., Monday evening of last week, by the giving way of some circus seats.

—A Philadelphia clergyman is taking a summer vacation at Cape May as a waiter in a hotel, and so is independent of parish subscriptions or half-fare tickets. He is a colored man.

They allude to bald-headed persons in Colorado as "persons with their heads above timber-line."

—Early-morn fig-gathering parties are much in vogue among the beaux and belles of Vicksburg, Miss.

—It is proposed by some of the officers of the British army in India to establish a European colony on the Himalayas.

—The Mayor of Lake City, Fla., has recently been visited by a huge alligator. The amphibious customer made his entrance in the back-yard in the night-time, and overslept himself.

—Texas is a happy State. She is in ignorance of the precise amount of her debt. The Comptroller of the State says it cannot even be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

—Gnats infest the Upper Sacramento Valley, in California, this season, to such a degree that men are obliged to go veiled for protection against them. The people actually suffer from the plague.

—Henry Ward Beecher wants a successful colony of some foreign singing birds established in America. He says: "There is this good thing about it, that they will not be obliged to learn English, like other immigrants, but can go on singing in their own tongue in which they were born. We are paying enormous prices for foreign singers, which is all right; but why not procure other foreign singers who will sing all summer, for rich and poor alike, without money and without price?"

—"Hay fever," so called, has not generally been recognized by physicians as a separate disease, but a recent writer on the subject seems to have established its individual identity. "Autumnal catarrh," is the scientific term given to the disease. No cure has been found for it; but it has been observed that there are many places where the disease is not contracted, and where it disappears from those suffering with it in a few days. Most of the White Mountain and Adirondack regions are free from it, nor is it known in Germany or France.